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AN
HISTORICAL ACCOUNT
AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION
OF THE
CITY OF GLASGOW
AND SUBURBS:

CONTAINING
A HISTORY OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE CITY,
A DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
AND AN ACCOUNT OF
THE POLITICAL CONSTITUTION,
THE UNIVERSITY, AND CORPORATE BODIES,
COMPILED FROM
AUTHENTIC RECORDS AND RESPECTABLE AUTHORITIES.

CALCULATED ALSO TO SERVE AS A

Complete Guide

FOR THE USE OF STRANGERS.

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BY JAMES DENHOLM, WRITER.

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EMBELLISHED WITH TWELVE ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS.

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Printed by and for R. Chapman,
AND STEWART & MEIKLE.

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1797. *30*



TO THE
HON. JAMES M'DOWAL,
LORD PROVOST OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW,

THIS HISTORY
OF THE
CITY AND SUBURBS

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST OBEDIENT
AND MOST HUMBLE SERVANTS,

R. CHAPMAN.
STEWART & MEIKLE.

Entered in Stationers' Hall.

P R E F A C E.

TWENTY years have now elapsed, since any regular historical account of the city of Glasgow has been published. In the course of that time, many great and important changes have taken place; many improvements have been made; the industry of the inhabitants has been successfully directed to new objects; and in short, the state of things in general, with respect to this city, has been altered greatly for the better. Induced by the change of circumstances, and the demand for information respecting their causes, the following sheets were compiled with a view of delineating, as concisely as possible, not only the former, but the present state of the city of Glasgow.

WITH regard to the arrangement of the different parts, that plan has been followed which appeared to me best calculated for information. In the historical department, I have only touched upon such matters as are founded upon proper evidence, or strong presumptive testimony; and, in general, such facts as are not now so generally

interesting, have been abridged, in order that a more full detail of others more deserving of notice might be given.

In the other parts of the performance, I have acted nearly upon a similar plan, and have wilfully omitted nothing of any degree of importance, which it would have been consistent with the nature of the work to have introduced.

I AM, however, sensible, that, notwithstanding my care to collect every material information, some things may have escaped me. I may also have committed errors in the narration, which at writing, or more recently, I have overlooked. In either of these cases, as well as upon the whole of the performance, I submit myself to the candour of the public, confident, that, according to its merits, it will either rise or fall in their esteem.

JA. DENHOLM.



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HISTORY OF GLASGOW.

CHAP. I.

Antiquity of the City—Foundation of the Cathedral—Battle of Glasgow—Establishment of the University—Martyrdom of Russel and Kennedy—Reformation—Battle of Langside—General Assembly establishing Episcopacy held at Glasgow—The City confirmed to be a free Royal Burgh by Act of Parliament—Another Assembly of the Church held at Glasgow—Great fire in the Town—Skirmish in the streets between the Covenanters and Lord Dundee—Charter by William and Mary in favour of the City.

FROM the rude and unlettered age in which GLASGOW took its rise, it is impossible to determine with any degree of certainty, the date of its foundation, though it is evident from the testimony of ancient records *, that it must have existed many ages prior to the 12th century. The traces of its history, however, in these early times are

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* Inquisition by David prince of Cumberland in the year 1115, in the Chartulary of Glasgow, in the possession of the university.

faint and uncertain, and to investigate them, would be a matter rather curious than important.

LEAVING therefore fable and conjecture, we shall proceed to state only such facts, illustrative of the history of the city, as appears supported by credible testimony. We are informed by Spottiswood, and it is now pretty generally allowed, that a religious establishment was founded here as early as the year 560, of which a person of the name of St. Mungo or Kentigern *, famous for his sanctity, was appointed superintendant, or bishop. After his death, which happened in the beginning of this year, he
 601 was succeeded by Baldrede, formerly his disciple, who, amongst other acts of piety, founded a religious house at Inchinnan; but as to the time of this prelate's death, or even the names of his successors down
 1115 to this year, we have no accounts that can be relied upon.

INDEED, for this long space of nearly 500 years, it appears† that the possessions of the see of Glasgow were rent amongst the several petty nations who, at that time, by their continual contentions deluged Scotland with blood; and from hence it is probable, that during that period, no regular ecclesiastical institution was established within the diocese.

AT the accession of David the I. to the throne
 1124 of Scotland, he not only applied himself to the reforming of the many abuses that subsisted in his

* The monument upon the tomb of St. Kentigern is still shewn in the east end of the cathedral church.

† Inquisition by David the I. from the Chartulary of the bishopric of Glasgow, in the library of the university there. Vol. I. p. 1.

kingdom, but also, of new endowed the see of Glasgow with a very ample revenue, and appointed John Achaius to the bishopric, a man of great learning, and who had formerly served him in the quality of preceptor.

To this prelate, the city of Glasgow owes the foundation of her *stately Cathedral*, which he consecrated in presence of his illustrious patron in the summer 1136 of this year. The king at that time, in addition to his former grants, and in testimony of the esteem in which he held this church, bestowed upon it the lands of Partick, on the banks of the Kelvin, a river that runs into the Clyde about two miles below the city.

AFTER the death of Achaius * till the succession of Joceline, nothing sufficiently interesting to merit 1174 notice took place.—During the time of this last prelate's incumbency he procured from William the Lion a charter erecting Glasgow into a *royal burgh*, and another licensing a fair to be held annually in the town, for the space of eight days.

AFTER his death, and till the succession of Robert Wishart, several prelates filled this see, 1272 whose actions, from the lapse of time, are now almost as uninteresting as their names†. This last mentioned bishop however, deserves a more particular notice from the

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* Betwixt the death of Achaius and the succession of Joceline, two bishops severally held the see, Herbert, chancellor of Scotland, and Ingleram Newbigging.—*Keith's Catalogue of Bishops.*

† That the list may be complete, their names are here subjoined, viz. Hugh de Roxburgh, who succeeded Joceline; William Malvoisin; ——— Florence; ——— Walter; William de Bodington; John Cheyam; Nicholaus de Moffat; William Wishart; Robert Wishart.

part that he acted, and the service rendered by him to his country, when its liberties were endangered by the insatiable ambition of Edward the I.

THAT monarch was so incensed at the opposition he met with in the execution of his schemes from Wishart, who, on the death of Alexander the III. had been appointed one of the lords of the regency, that upon the commencement of the war in the dispute betwixt Bruce and Baliol, he was seized by order of Edward, and thrown into prison in England, where he endured a long and rigorous confinement; till, on an exchange of prisoners between the two nations he regained his liberty.

DURING the time of his imprisonment, Edward appointed a person of the name of Beck to the bishopric, whose consecration however, from the refusal of the pope, who supported the independency of the Scottish church, from the usurpation of the see of York, never took place. While Beck resided at Glasgow, an incident happened which is not undeserving of attention, whether considered as relating to the general history of the country, or the particular account of the city.

EDWARD the I. of England had at this time got possession of the chief towns, castles and fortresses of the kingdom; yet notwithstanding, he had by no means subdued the spirit of the people. And although a great part of the nobles submitted ignominiously to a foreign yoke, a chosen few, headed by the brave Wallace, whose name must ever remain dear to every Scotchman, stood forth in behalf of their injured country, and by continually harassing the English, rendered their possession of Scotland, equally hazardous and disagreeable.

IN a pitched battle fought near the town of Biggar be-

tween these parties, the forces of the English being defeated, a truce was agreed to for one year, and signed in the church of Rutherglen.—This however with the English, was rather a matter of necessity than choice, as they found their forces broken and disconcerted, through their ill success in the last engagement.—And indeed, so regardless was Edward of the treaty, that in the following month of April, long before the truce had expired, it was determined in a council held by him at Carlisle, to employ treachery in order to effectuate that purpose, which he found it so difficult to accomplish by the valour of his arms.

WITH this view it was resolved to call a court of Justice, consisting of the barons who opposed his interest in Scotland, in two separate places, viz. Air and Glasgow, in order, that when so convened he might the more easily accomplish their destruction. Accordingly the English force was divided, one party was destined for Air, while the other, under Percy of Northumberland, directed their course towards Glasgow.

ON the day appointed for holding the court at Air, a great number fell a sacrifice to this stratagem; though Wallace, who was lurking in the neighbourhood with his forces, amply repaid them for their treacherous cruelty; but in such a manner as could only be justified by the nature of the attack.—He next bent his march with three hundred cavalry towards Glasgow, with a view of defeating the designs entertained by the enemy at that place. Having arrived there at nine o'clock in the morning, he drew up his men at the north end of the Old Bridge, and after reconnoitering the situation and numbers of the English, he prepared for the assault, by dividing his force into two columns, the one, under the command of Boswell, laird of

Auchinleck, and Adam Wallace his uncle, he directed to form a *corps de reserve*, while he, with the main body, attacked the enemy in front.—When so engaged, Auchinleck's party were ordered to march by St. Mungo's lane, or Burnt Barns, towards the south-east quarter of the Drygate-street, near to which the English to the amount of 1000 men were placed, and thus fall upon the enemy on the flank.

THE action having accordingly commenced, with great bravery upon both sides, the English from the superiority of their numbers, seemed for some time to have the better of the day.—However, the column under Auchinleck, to the amount of 140 having arrived, by marching up the Drygate, they unexpectedly attacked the enemy in the flank, and thus turned the scale of victory in favour of the Scots; who, upon the flight of the English, pursued them and bishop Beck to the castle of Bothwell, nine miles east of the city, where they obtained shelter; and Wallace and his army returned to Glasgow, after having killed in this engagement, Percy the English general, and seven hundred of his men; if we can credit the accounts handed down to us by the Scotch historians.

FROM the death of bishop Wishart, to the accession of William Turnbull, nothing remarkable seems to have taken place with respect to Glasgow, if we except a succession of bishops whose names are enumerated in the note*.—Upon Turnbull's coming to the

* The immediate succeeding prelate to Wishart was Stephen de Dundemore, then severally in order, John Wishart, John Lindsay, and William Rae, who built the bridge of Glasgow of stone, it having been formerly wood, in the year 1350. After Rae, followed Walter Wardlaw, Matthew Glendening, and in

fee, he obtained, through the interest he had at Rome, a bull * from Pope Nicholas the fifth, for 1450 the erection of an *University* in the city of *Glasgow*, upon a similar plan with the university of Bononia in Italy, and of which he was declared chancellor.

THOUGH in respect to this foundation, bishop Turnbull no doubt served the city; yet his own ambition and aggrandisement, seem to have been the chief motives of his acting.—This indeed is fully exemplified in the successful attack which he made upon the liberties of the citizens, by depriving them of their right of election, in virtue of a royal charter which he obtained, erecting Glasgow into a burgh of regality—giving † “ full power to the bishop “ and his successors, to constitute and appoint provost, “ baillies, sergeants, and other officers within the said “ city, for the management and government of the same, “ as often as it shall seem good unto him; and of putting in, and removing from these offices, whatever persons he shall think proper.” A charter with more ample powers could not be desired. Turnbull and his suc-

the year 1400 William Lauder, who rebuilt the steeple of the cathedral of stone as far as the first battlement. To William Lauder succeeded John Cameron, who procured from the king in favour of the city of Glasgow, the privilege of holding a fair yearly, called St. Mungo's fair, to continue one week, from the 20th day of Yule to Skairs Thursday. Buchanan relates an absurd tale, that this bishop was summoned in the night to the great tribunal by a loud preternatural voice. That he thereupon assembled his servants, when to their great terror the call was repeated, and immediately he died in great agonies at his country seat of Lochwood near Glasgow. To bishop Cameron succeeded James Bruce, and to him William Turnbull.

* Cart. Vol. II. p. 591.

† Cart. Vol. II. p. 587.

cessors accordingly made use of them for a long series of years, and till an event happened, which we shall afterwards relate, that again gave to the citizens freedom of election.

AFTER the death of bishop Turnbull, and down 1524 to the time of James Beaton, the second that enjoyed the title of archbishop, four persons † in succession held the see of Glasgow, whose names we have omitted in the text, for the same reason that we have passed by several others of their predecessors.

DURING the incumbency of archbishop Beaton, a council, consisting of the greatest part of the nobility of the realm, was held at Glasgow, whither they were called to convene by the earl of Angus.—That nobleman, the head of the potent family of Douglas, in order still to strengthen his overgrown power, had married the queen dowager of James IV. after she had been appointed regent during the infancy of her son.

THE duke of Albany then in France, and presumptive heir to the crown of Scotland, hearing of this circumstance, and jealous of his right, determined by all means to curb the power of Angus.—Accordingly, being assisted by the king of France, in a short time he landed in Scotland with a considerable force. Angus upon this called the meeting of his friends at Glasgow—but so intimidated were they, with the account of the strong force ready to act against them, that they declined their assistance, and he in disgust retired into France.

† These were Andrew Muirhead, John Laing, George Carmichael, an ancestor of the present earl of Hyndford, and Robert Blacader who was first dignified through the favour of the pope, with the title of archbishop.

THE city of Glasgow about this time, and while Gavin Dunbar held possession of the see, the immediate successor of archbishop Beaton, was witness to one of these shocking executions upon the account of religion, which at that time disgraced the country.—The doctrines of the Reformation were now quickly gaining ground amongst all ranks of people, notwithstanding the threats and remonstrances of the clergy; who with reluctance saw their approaching ruin, but determined not to yield without a struggle, the spirit of persecution went forth, and many fell victims to its bloody fang.

IN the diocese of Glasgow, two persons were pitched upon for this purpose:—The one, named Jerom Ruffel, a Grey friar, seemingly more enlightened than his brethren, the other, John Kennedy from the county of Air, scarcely exceeding 18 years of age.—After a mock trial, they were found guilty of the charges exhibited against them, and delivered over to the secular power, to see the dreadful sentence of the flames put into execution.

WHEN near the stake, Ruffel, a man of uncommon fortitude, addressed his fellow sufferer, bidding him “not to fear, for though the pain we are about to suffer is acute, yet it is but of a short endurance, and leads the way to happiness everlasting *.”

THESE luckily were the only persons that suffered at that time here, through the humanity of archbishop Dunbar, who was even for some time averse to their execution. He was at last, however, forced to acquiesce, by the menaces of the other judges who sat on the trial,

* They suffered at the east end of the cathedral church.
Knox's history of the Reformation, B. I. p. 134.

that threatened, in case of refusal, to represent him as an enemy to the church.

THESE acts of cruelty, instead of conciliating the minds of the people, tended to inflame them more and more against their ancient faith; infomuch, that after 1547 the death of archbishop Dunbar, his successor, James Beaton, found it requisite to implore the protection of the duke of Chatlerault, to defend him and his privileges, against the ill consequences that were to be dreaded, from the still increasing numbers of the reformed. Shortly after, as the storm was still encreasing, he prudently retired into France, carrying along with him 1559 the whole charters, reliques, antiquities, and every thing valuable that belonged to the see*.

UPON the abdication of Beaton, the care of the diocese, and the execution of the archbishop's privileges, fell by his grant, to the duke of Chatlerault.—That nobleman, however, was so much interested in the more general concerns of the country, that he neglected the exercise of the trust; and the citizens for the *first* time, since the erection 1559 of Glasgow into a burgh of regality, elected their own magistrates †.

ABOUT this time, the minds of men were so distracted by religious matters, and the uncertain issue they would take, that their private concerns seem to have possessed the least part of their attention.—Agriculture was neglected, and the necessary consequence of a famine took place: Glasgow felt the shock severely, and 1563

* At his death in 1603, he bequeathed the records of the see to the Scottish college at Paris. Among other things a golden censer, and the twelve apostles in silver.

† Council record.

many perished through the high price of provisions, which at one time, were more than triple their ordinary rate. To add to this calamity, the university was almost entirely deserted, and that dependence which the citizens then had from the influx of students consequently withdrawn; by degrees, things began to mend, and in the course of a few years after the Reformation, (which took place in 1560) the city of Glasgow regained its former prosperity ‡.

‡ From this period to the Revolution, there is a succession of fifteen protestant archbishops, mentioned severally in order, viz. John Porterfield, who was nominated archbishop in the year 1571, which he only enjoyed for two years. He was succeeded by James Boyd, who died in the year 1581. Robert Montgomery, through the interest of the duke of Lennox, was next appointed to the see, seemingly for the purpose of alienating by a legal pretence to that nobleman, when so promoted, the whole lands and revenues belonging to the archbishopric; reserving to himself one thousand pounds Scots, with some horse, corn and poultry, and according to these terms did Montgomery grant his bond. By this it was that the heirs of the duke of Lennox came to be lords of the archbishop's castle, and in their right thereafter the crown, who lately bestowed the site of it to the trustees for building the ROYAL INFIRMARY. Montgomery being obliged to resign through the censures of the church, he was succeeded by William Erskine in the year 1585. This gentleman was never in orders, and a titular bishop only; for some cause the king took away from him the archbishopric, and gave it to Walter Lord, commendator of Blantyre, with power to feu out the lands, which he did in the year 1588, by feuing the whole barony of Glasgow mostly to the old rentallers, and converting the real rent into a feu duty. Thereafter the king restored the temporalities of this see to the forfeited archbishop Beaton, which he enjoyed till his death in the year 1603. After him succeeded John Spottiswood,

SHORTLY afterwards, we find the citizens of 1568 Glasgow, arranged under the banners of the regent Murray at the field of Langside, against the adherents of *Mary*.—That unhappy princess, whose *misfortunes* were only equalled by the *fortitude* with which she bore them, having escaped from her confinement in the castle of Loch-leven came to Hamilton. In that place, she was

author of the history of the church of Scotland. This prelate gave the cathedral and episcopal palace a thorough repair, and first began the leaden roof of the cathedral. In the year 1615 he was translated to the primacy of St. Andrews, which he enjoyed till the Assembly of 1638, when he was forced to fly into England, where he died in the following year, and lies interred in Westminster Abbey. At the translation of archbishop Spot-tiswood, James Law, bishop of Orkney, was promoted to this see, which he kept possession of till his death in the year 1632. To him came next in order Patrick Lindsay, bishop of Ross, who retired into England at the re-establishment of presbytery in the year 1638, where he died in three years thereafter. From this last mentioned period to the year 1661, the archbishopric was vacant; at that time Andrew Fairfowl was appointed to the see by Charles the II. After his death, Alexander Burnet, bishop of Aberdeen succeeded, and upon his being turned out of office in the year 1669, Robert Leighton was promoted to the archbishopric, which he enjoyed for the term of five years, when he resigned. Dr. Burnet was again restored. Upon this prelate's translation to St. Andrews he was succeeded by Arthur Ross, bishop of Argyle, who was also removed, like his immediate predecessor, to the primacy in the year 1684, when Alexander Cairncross, bishop of Brechin, and after him, John Paterson, bishop of Ross, enjoyed the see of Glasgow. This *last* prelate at the *Revolution*, when the *presbyterian* form of church government was *established*, retired to Edinburgh, where he died in the year 1708.

quickly joined by a great number of her friends*, zealous to support the cause of their sovereign, as well as to humble if possible, the overgrown power of Murray.

THE regent at this time was at Glasgow, holding a court of justice—no sooner therefore did he hear of the situation of the queen, than he used every effort to draw his forces around him; while in the meantime, he amused the queen's army by pretending to hearken to some overtures that had been made him for an accommodation. These, however, he broke off as soon as he found himself in a situation to take the field.

ACCORDINGLY, upon hearing that Mary was determined in a few days to leave Hamilton and pass to Dumbarton, he resolved to intercept her flight and give her battle. With this view, he drew up his army to the amount of 4000 men, upon the burgh muir of Glasgow, to the east of the town, a road which the queen's army must have necessarily passed, had they gone by the north side of the Clyde.

THE queen, however, took a different route, by passing westward on the south of the river. This, Murray observing, he ordered his cavalry to ford the Clyde, and his foot to pass the bridge of Glasgow, in order to take possession of the hill of Langside, before the queen's army could arrive.—This situation he had the good luck to seize, and posted his troops in a small village, and among some gardens and inclosures adjacent.—There he waited the approach of the queen's army, whose superiority in cavalry could be of no benefit to them on such broken ground. The Hamiltons who composed the vanguard of the queen's forces, ran so eagerly to the attack, that they put themselves

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* To the amount of 6000.

out of breath, and left the main battle far behind. The encounter of the spearmen was fierce and desperate, but as the forces of the Hamiltons were exposed on the one flank to a continued fire from a body of musqueteers, attacked on the other by the regent's best troops, and not supported by the queen's army, they were soon obliged to give ground, and the rout immediately became universal. Three hundred fell on the field, and betwixt that and four hundred were taken prisoners by the regent, who marched back to Glasgow, where he returned public thanks to God for this great, and on his side almost bloodless victory; and, in testimony of the regard which he had for the services of the incorporation of Bakers there, he bestowed upon them the lands of Partick, where their mills are now built.

DURING this engagement, Mary stood on a hill * at no great distance, and beheld all that passed in the field with such emotions of mind as are not easily described.—When she saw that fortune had declared against her, she immediately took flight upon horseback into Galloway with a few friends, and without ever closing her eyes, till she arrived at the abbey of Drundenan, sixty Scots miles from the place of battle †.

WE have already stated that archbishop Beaton, upon the establishment of the reformed religion, had retired into France.—No sooner had this event happened, than the nobility, without controul, took into their own hands the greatest part of the church lands, as well as the right of nominating persons to fill the sees. In this manner the fruits of the diocese of Glasgow, were reaped by the

* The situation where Mary stood is now distinguished by a thorn tree.

† Keith, 481.

earl of Lennox, who, by a legal pretence, procured creatures of his own to be invested with the nominal title of archbishop, while he and his successors enjoyed the real produce.

AT this time, from the occurrences which took place, we are furnished with the strongest examples of the mutability of the human mind. A few years before, the people, wrapt in the gloom of superstition, almost adored their priests, while they retained the greatest veneration for these edifices, the temples of their worship.—Now, that they had cast off the yoke of Rome, their former spiritual guides were insulted and despised, and the fury of the people wrecked against every church and monument of their ancient faith.

THE cathedral of Glasgow did not escape the general insult, it was now not only robbed of what was valuable within, but even stripped of its leaden roof *. 1573

A few years after, when the popular rage was 1579 sanctioned by an act of the legislature, the magistrates of Glasgow granted warrant for its final destruction, and in the course of a few days, it would probably have been levelled with the dust, had not the incorporations of the city exerted themselves in its favour, and at the risk of their lives preserved it from destruction; for no sooner were the workmen, to the amount of several hundreds, called together for this purpose, than the crafts assembled and

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* Records of the Town Council.—The magistrates at this time, to their honour, contributed towards repairing of the church L.200 Scots; but under protestation, that in so doing, no precedent was to be inferred, as the upholding of the church belonged to the person in possession of the see.

threatened with death the first that should begin the demolition. To them therefore, are we indebted for the preservation of this venerable structure, now the most *perfect* of the kind in the *kingdom*.

As these enormities, both with regard to the plunder of the church lands, and the devastation of the places of worship, happened at a period when the kingdom was rent by civil commotions, and during the minority of the king, no effectual measures had been taken to put a stop to them.—James, however, had no sooner got possession of the reins of government, than he set himself about reforming these a-

buses. He took the care of the diocese of Glasgow
1588 into his own hands, and thereafter, by act of parliament, restored the temporalities of this see to
1603 archbishop Beaton, who was still alive at Paris.

Upon his death, John Spottiswood was preferred to the see, the same person who was afterwards translated to the primacy of St. Andrews.

DURING the time of archbishop Spottiswood, every mean had been used by the king to root out from the affections of the people, the love they had from the Reformation entertained for the presbyterian form of church government. As it was however found impossible to bring about in a short time such a revolution in the opinions of the people, another measure was adopted. The church establishments were filled with persons favourable
1610 to episcopacy, and at a general assembly held this year at Glasgow, that form was established, and thereafter confirmed by an act of parliament.

STILL, however, this act remained for some time a dead letter, it being then found impossible or impolitic to give it the requisite force. For as the assembly by whom it was

first moved for and passed, was mostly composed of the dignitaries † of the church, they were by no means a full representation of the clergy of the kingdom. The consequence therefore naturally was, that the presbyterian form of worship was adhered to, notwithstanding episcopacy had been established by law.

WE have already mentioned in the course of this narrative, that upon archbishop Beaton's abdication of the see of Glasgow, the citizens then first established a precedent by electing their own magistrates.—From that time to this, the right which they then used had been repeatedly challenged and infringed, not only by the archbishops, but by the noblemen whom these dignitaries appointed.

At this period, however, the legislature thought 1633 proper to reinstate them in their right of election by an act of parliament, confirming the city of Glasgow to be a *free* royal burgh, enjoying every right common with the other towns of that class.

BESIDES this privilege restored to Glasgow, the crown, for several years before, had exerted itself, by repeated acts of favour bestowed throughout the kingdom; in hopes, that by these deeds and lenient means, they might win over the people from their attachment to presbytery. But, after a series of years, seeing that no change took place in their opinions, an attempt was made in the reign of Charles I. to introduce by force into the Scottish church, that form of worship, which they would not, by more gentle means receive.

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† Although presbytery had been adhered to from the Reformation to this time, yet still dignitaries continued to be named by the crown, and to have a place as usual in parliament.

ACCORDINGLY, a liturgy or service-book of the church of England, arranged under the direction of Laud, 1637 archbishop of Canterbury, was ordered this year to be read as the common form of worship. The attempt was first made in St. Giles's church in Edinburgh, in presence of the archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow; but a riot ensuing, the service was interrupted. It was afterwards repeatedly tried, but with as ill success; and the more the crown seemed bent upon its introduction, the more were the people inflamed against it. To such a pitch indeed did the popular zeal arise, that combinations were formed, entituled the *Tables*, whose sole aim was declared to be the abolition of the liturgy. Representatives from these different bodies throughout the kingdom, having met at Edinburgh, they, for their greater security, entered into a bond, entituled the *Covenant*, which all persons well-affected to the presbyterian form of worship were invited to subscribe.

SUCH a combination could not fail to alarm Charles—he offered concessions, but they were rejected, and though afterwards he issued a proclamation, abolishing the use of the service-book, yet the covenanters were not satisfied; being persuaded that the king put on the mask, till a more proper opportunity for executing his original purpose offered. Several, however, appear to have been satisfied, particularly some of the ministers of Glasgow, who wrote a letter of thanks, expressed in a strain of the most servile adulation, to the king's commissioner “for the proclamation, which “was received,” they said, “with acclamations universally “joyful, that they praised God for inspiring their dread “sovereign with such wisdom, piety, clemency, and fatherly care of the church and commonwealth, as is a-

“bundantly manifested in the said proclamation; so they
 “would gladly testify, by every means in their power, their
 “thankfulness to his majesty, *their crown of rejoicing, and*
 “*the breath of their nostrils*†.”

THE king afterwards granted warrant for a general assembly to meet at Glasgow, wherein, as the presbyterians were sure to predominate, he thereby left them in fact to do as they inclined.

THE assembly accordingly met, and besides a vast concourse of people, almost all the nobility and gentry of any family or interest were present, either as elders or assessors. As the presbyterians had taken particular care that nobody should be admitted but those of their own party, every thing they wished they carried almost *unanimously*. All the acts of assembly, passed since the accession of James to the throne of England, were declared null and void, although many of them had been confirmed by parliament. Afterwards, the whole bishops were deposed and excommunicated, episcopacy and the liturgy abolished, and every one ordered to subscribe the covenant, under pain of excommunication. They proceeded to such lengths as made it evident, that the abolition of the service-book was not the only object they had in view; they wished to establish the independency of the ecclesiastical upon the civil power, and *conscious* that this proposition would never be admitted by the king, they found it necessary to 1639 support their tenets by military force. Accordingly, after the parliament met in the beginning of the year, which, like the assembly, was almost wholly composed of

† Arnot's history, B. I. Chap. III.

covenanters, war was resolved upon, and their operations immediately began against the adherents of Charles.

In one of the engagements betwixt these parties at Kilsyth, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, the
1645 covenanters' army, to the amount of 7000, was almost completely cut off by the king's forces under the command of the marquis of Montrose.—This gallant general, after the battle, marched into the city, where he levied a contribution upon the inhabitants for the disaffection which they entertained for the cause of his royal master.—Here, however, he remained only one night, owing to the plague, which at that time raged with fury in Glasgow, as well as in most of the other towns of Scotland.

At this time indeed, besides the disturbance arising from a civil war, and the pestilence, as well as
1649 a famine, which now took place throughout the country, another grievous calamity befel the inhabitants of this city. This was occasioned by a dreadful
1652 fire, which broke out upon Thursday the 17th day of July, a little before two o'clock afternoon, in a narrow alley upon the east side of the High-street, which within a short space, burnt up six allies of houses, with several very considerable buildings. And while the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were flocked together for the removal of the goods, and hindering as much as in their power the spreading of the flame, the wind blowing from the north-east, carried such sparks of the fire in the opposite direction as kindled some houses on the west side of the Saltmarket, insomuch, that both sides of that street were totally consumed, and in it the best and most considerable buildings of the town.

FROM the Saltmarket, the fire was carried by contiguous buildings to the Trongate, Gallowgate, and Bridgegatestreets, where a great many buildings, with the furniture of the inhabitants fell a sacrifice to its fury. This sad dispensation continued near eighteen hours, before the great violence of the fire began to abate. In this space of time, many of those who were wealthy before, were reduced to poverty, many others completely ruined, and the dwellings of near one thousand families utterly consumed.

THE greatest part of these unfortunate sufferers were therefore obliged to betake themselves to the shelter of huts erected in the fields, till more comfortable accommodation could be got ready. By Saturday in the evening, numbers had returned to the city, and it was hoped that the calamity was completely over. However, unluckily, this was not the case, for betwixt the hours of seven and eight on Sunday morning, the fire broke out afresh on the north side of the Trongate, and continued burning violently till near twelve at noon. This new stroke upon the back of the other, not only destroyed a great number of dwelling houses, and occasioned the pulling down of many more, but it so terrified the whole of the inhabitants, that they carried from their houses what moveables they had, and took themselves for several nights to the open fields, from whence they did not return, till such time as the fire was completely extinguished.

THIS calamitous event, whereby one third part of the city was destroyed, is attested in a letter from Colonels Overton and Blackmore to Oliver Cromwell, where they reckon the damage at no less than *one hundred thousand pounds sterling*. Cromwell, upon the receipt of this letter, and of a representation by the magistrates, with whom he

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had formerly been acquainted, (by residing for some time in the city two years before) generously set on foot a *Subscription* for their relief. To this cause, however afflicting at the time, is the city of Glasgow indebted for that regularity and elegance, which has hitherto been its distinguished characteristic.

FOUR years thereafter, the citizens were alarmed by the shock of an earthquake, which luckily did no other damage than the panic it struck into the minds of that puritanical age.

WE have already mentioned in a preceding part of this narrative, the consequences that arose from the designs of Charles the I. to establish episcopacy, viz. That the covenanters had taken arms, in defence of the principles avowed at the general assembly held at Glasgow, establishing the presbyterian form of worship. It is not, however, consistent with our plan, to enter into the history of the transactions that took place from that period, down to the Restoration, as they seem to have little or no more concern with the history of this particular city, than as connected with the country at large. After that last mentioned event, however, several incidents occurred, relative to the troubles of the times, which, as more intimately connected with the place, we think it our duty to recapitulate.

CHARLES the II. had no sooner taken possession of the throne, than, contrary to his most solemn engagements, he determined to overthrow presbytery in Scotland, whatever expence of bloodshed the accomplishment of the event might be attended with. And heedless of the ruin which his unhappy father plunged himself into, by pursuing similar designs, he set every engine at work

to bring the scheme to bear. In a short time, having gained over a complaisant parliament, it rescinded at one stroke, the whole acts passed since A. D. 1633 in favour of presbytery; and in its stead the episcopal form of church government was re-established.

EVER since the time when archbishop Lindsay fled to England, the see of Glasgow had been vacant. 1663 At the re-establishment of episcopacy, the charge was filled by Andrew Fairfowl, formerly minister of Dunse, who having died two years after his consecration, he was succeeded by Burnet, bishop of Aberdeen; a man enflamed to the highest degree against the presbyterians.

INDEED, within his new acquired diocese, there was ample room for gratifying episcopal revenge. The citizens of Glasgow in particular, were mostly covenanters, and many of these, through the influence of this archbishop, were persecuted with unremitting fury. 1666 Numbers were hanged in the streets, while others, under the threatening of the like punishment, were forbid attending the presbyterian preachers. At 1674 one time the community of the city was fined in L. 100 sterling, for allowing a presbyterian minister to preach within its limits: And at another time, guards were set at the city gates to prevent the 1677 inhabitants on Sunday, from attending field preachings in the country.

THESE measures, however severe, were not found to answer the intended purpose, and others, more rigorous if possible, were thought necessary. A bond was made out by order of government, which the inhabitants of Glasgow and the western shires, were ordered to subscribe.—

As this deed contained a complete renunciation of presbytery, and an abhorrence of all their former proceedings, it was easy to foresee that few would relish it. To enforce the subscription therefore, an army of highlanders, to the amount of 8000, were assembled at Stirling, from whence they issued out against this district. On 1678 the 26th of January they arrived at Glasgow, where, after exercising for the space of five days, the most wanton acts of cruelty and oppression upon such as would not willingly comply with the bond, they directed their march towards Ayrshire. There, as in Glasgow, they made a prey of whatever came within the reach of their ravenous hands, and if they suspected any concealment, compelled by torture the unfortunate objects of their suspicion to discover their hidden wealth. Such acts of violence excited a general indignation through the kingdom; the highlanders were recalled, and the west was at once stripped of her effects, and liberated from her oppressors.

THE presbyterians could not but be exasperated in the greatest degree at this manifold oppression, and misled by the zeal of their leaders, they proceeded to such lengths in revenging themselves, as cannot be justified, even though we consider these acts of cruelty that had been used against them.

ON the anniversary of the Restoration, about 1679 eighty covenanters having assembled at Rutherglen, they, after extinguishing the bonfires that had been lighted for solemnization of the birth-day, published a declaration and testimony expressive of their motives, and burned at the cross the several acts of parliament, and of the privy council, that had passed against them.

NOTICE of these proceedings having come to Edinburgh, Lord Dundee was dispatched with a party to quell the insurgents, and at the same time with orders to give them battle, in case any resistance should be offered. He accordingly fell in with the presbyterians, assembled near Loudon-hill, and after having to no purpose desired them to disperse and deliver up the ringleaders, he began the attack. From the superiority of the numbers of the covenanters, however, Dundee and his party were defeated with a considerable loss; they immediately retreated to Glasgow, where, as they expected to be assaulted by the country people, the streets were barricaded, and other measures taken for their better defence.

THESE expectations were not ill grounded; the covenanters, flushed with their success, after a night's stay at Hamilton, marched to Glasgow, with the view of dislodging the soldiers there. When near the city, they divided their force into two battalions, the one marching into the town by the Gallowgate-street, and the other by the College Vennel. Immediately thereafter the attack began, which was supported for a considerable time, with great bravery on both sides. At last, however, the covenanters were obliged to retreat, from the superior skill of the soldiery, as well as from the fire kept up against them from the windows and closes adjacent to the street. They accordingly left the city in good order, after having eight men killed in the engagement, and several wounded. To this skirmish, in a few days, succeeded the battle of Bothwell Bridge, which effectually put a stop to the military operations of the covenanters in this part of the country.

THE spirit of that party was nevertheless, by no means broken; on the contrary, the many cruelties that were

exercised against them, in this and the succeeding reign, only served to inflame their zeal, and confirm their attachment to the presbyterian form of church government.— The city of Glasgow, which was mostly composed of presbyterians, beheld these arbitrary acts of power with concern. But the time was near at hand, when their grievances were to be redressed, and an end put to that reign of tyranny and oppression, which with a rod of iron, had so long ruled the country. To that time then, did the lovers of peace look forward, while they hailed the dawn of its approach, upon the flight of the infatuated James. That event had no sooner taken place, than the city of Glasgow, eager to testify their regard to the *protestant persuasion*, levied and armed *five hundred men*, whom they sent to Edinburgh, commanded by the earl of Argyle and Lord Newbottle, in order that they might assist in guarding the convention of estates then met there, for the purpose of making a tender of the crown to *William and Mary*.

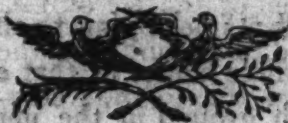
THAT convention, regardless of the general voice of the people of Scotland, which had ever been averse to episcopacy, after having constituted themselves into a parliament, abolished that form of church government, and in its stead established presbytery, for which her sons had so firmly and *nobly* contended during the two preceding reigns. In consequence of this act, John Paterson, who then held possession of the see of Glasgow, resigned his charge, and retired to Edinburgh, where, in ten years afterwards, he died at the age of seventy-six.

SHORTLY after William and Mary had thus been raised to the vacant throne, they granted in favour of the com-

munity of Glasgow, and in consideration of their loyalty, a new charter of confirmation, whereby 1690 they "enact and ordain, that the city of Glasgow June
"and town council thereof, shall have power and 4 & 14
"privilege to chuse their own magistrates, pro-
"vofts, baillies, and other officers within the burgh, as ful-
"ly and freely, in all respects, as the city of Edinburgh,
"or any other royal burgh within the kingdom." By
this charter, their right of election, which had been again
challenged and infringed upon since the last charter in
the year 1633, was established and confirmed, and which
they have *ever since* uninterruptedly made use of.

WILLIAM, though he favoured the citizens by thus
confirming their liberties, yet he in another respect hurt
them considerably, as well as many others, by ruin-
ing the infant colony, then lately established at the 1696
isthmus of Darien. In this scheme, Glasgow was
deeply engaged, and the most sanguine hopes were enter-
tained of its success for a considerable time; till enemies
too powerful to be suppressed, arose and accom-
plished its destruction, to the unspeakable chagrin 1700
of the nation in general, as well as of many indivi-
duals, who were thereby involved in ruin.

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CHAP. II.

Sketch of the progress of the Town downwards to the Union

—The effects of that event upon Glasgow—Riot at the extension of the Malt Tax—Contributions levied by the Pretender—Cutting of the Great Canal—Mob at the moving of the Popish Bill—Great inundation of the Clyde—Scarcity and Dearth—New Town begun—Weavers' Riot—Volunteer Corps.

BEFORE proceeding with a recital of the principal events which occurred with respect to Glasgow, from the Union downwards, it may not be improper to take a short view of the progress and population of the city, during the period we have already treated of.

In the first place, we may pretty confidently affirm, that the city of Glasgow owes its rise to the foundation of some religious establishment, or place of worship, at or near the situation in which the High Church now stands; because it appears, that in the early period of the Scottish history, this town was almost solely possessed by the clergy, or their dependents belonging to the establishment.—Secondly, as the whole houses in that early age, were situated on the high ground in the immediate vicinity of the site of the cathedral, it may thence be inferred, that to that edifice, or another of a prior date, they owed their existence as well as position.

We have already mentioned in the former part of this narrative, that William the Lyon first granted to the town in the year 1174, a charter, erecting it into a burgh royal, as well as another, for holding an annual fair for the space of eight days. From these then, it would appear, that prior to the date of erection, Glasgow was considered as a pretty populous village. What doubtless, about this time, contributed still farther to its encrease, was the issuing of a bull from pope Alexander, enjoining under the severest penalties, the whole inhabitants of the diocese to visit the cathedral, as their mother church, at least once every year. As these commands in that age, from the respect for the high authority from which they proceeded, would be strictly obeyed, an additional increase of houses as well as inhabitants, would naturally follow.

STILL, however, in an after period, it had not attained that note in the country, which from its privileges and the date of its erection into a royal burgh, we might naturally enough have supposed; as we find that the city was so *inconsiderable* even in the year 1357, as not to be admitted into the number of the cautionary towns assigned to Edward of England, for payment of the ransom of David the II†.

UPON the building of the bridge by bishop Rae, which took place about the period last mentioned; the town seems gradually to have extended itself in that direction,

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* In the year 1268 we find from one of the records in the Chartulary in possession of the University, that Glasgow at that time was governed by a provost and bailies, having a distinct seal from the archbishop.

† Anderson's Dict. Commerce, L.

from the high grounds near the cathedral, where the most ancient part of the city stood; however, for a long period, and till the erection of the *university* in the year 1453, this progress of the High-street southward, seems to have been exceeding slow. When that event took place, the population necessarily increased, and the building of the city appears to have gone on with more alacrity than before; inasmuch, that about the latter end of the reign of *James the V.* the High-street was filled up the length of the *Croft*; the *Tron-gate*, *Gallowgate*, and *Salmarket streets* were formed, and many houses built in each of them, particularly in the street last mentioned, which continued to be the thoroughfare towards the bridge, from the most ancient part of the city.

GLASGOW, nevertheless, appears at the Reformation to have possessed only the eleventh place in point of population and wealth amongst the towns of Scotland; and from another certain evidence it appears, that betwixt the years 1611 and 1617, the number of souls in the city amounted only to 7644†. At the end of forty years after the last mentioned date, we find that number nearly doubled‡. Nay, if we credit the account given of the number of families that were burnt out by the great fire in 1652, and the proportion they held to the rest of the city, we shall find, that they then amounted to considerably more than 15,000, allowing only about five souls to each family. To account for such a great increase in so short a time, we must observe, that Glasgow during that period, carried on the most considerable inland traffic in

* Taxation Table in Queen Mary's time, dated 1558.

† Parochial Register for these years.

‡ Ibid.

the kingdom, as well as an export trade in salmon and other commodities, the produce of the country. ^{as from} By means of the industrious spirit of its inhabitants, we find this city in the year 1695, ranked as the *second* in the kingdom, and as such assessed accordingly: though we observe with astonishment, that at this period the number of inhabitants were considerably under what they amounted to about forty years preceding. Whether this is to be accounted for from any defect in the parochial records, or from some other cause which took place about the Restoration, cannot now be ascertained.

HAVING thus taken a very summary view of the *rise, progress, and population* of Glasgow, prior to the Union, we shall next resume the narrative of the principal events which took place, connected with the history of the city, from that memorable era downward to the present day.

No sooner had the union of the two kingdoms ^{been} taken place, during the triumphant reign of Anne, 1707 than the good effects arising from it were felt over the country, and that event which when first broached, excited the greatest *discontents*, is now found to be an universal *blessing*. To Glasgow in particular, it was productive of the greatest advantages, for though before, the city from its inland commerce, and the extent to which it carried the fishery in the river, was in a thriving state, yet still its merchants were cramped in their speculations, by the restriction, or rather prohibition, that was placed upon their commerce with the American colonies and West India islands.

Now, however, that these bars were removed, the merchants of Glasgow took advantage of the event, and thus,

in a manner laid the foundation of that *wealth and prosperity* which the city has since enjoyed.

As the first step towards opening this extensive foreign commerce, it was found necessary by the citizens, to erect a port farther down the river, than the situation of the town, capable of receiving vessels of burden, which the Clyde in the neighbourhood of the town would not admit. For this purpose, application was first made to the inhabitants of *Dumbarton*, but they, *from motives best known to themselves*, thought proper to give a direct refusal. A piece of ground was however procured on the south side of the river, about twenty miles below Glasgow, where a harbour was formed, warehouses and other conveniencies erected, and a rise given to the now thriving and populous town of *Port-Glasgow*.

We have already mentioned, that the Union was productive of great discontents amongst many who either thought their country injured by the event, or were desirous to make it a handle for declaring for the son of the abdicated monarch. These discontents having been for some time fermenting, they at last broke out in 1715 to open rebellion in favour of the pretender. On this occasion, the city of Glasgow exerted itself in favour of the protestant succession in the house of Hanover, and with a *praise-worthy loyalty*, raised a battalion of six hundred men, which immediately thereafter marched to Stirling to join the king's troops under the duke of Argyle. By the general adoption of such measures as these, rebellion languished and expired, and tranquillity was again restored to the country.

THE population of Glasgow was now so much increased, that at this period an additional church 1724 was found necessary. Accordingly, a piece of ground was fixed upon, and the present edifice called the *Ramsborn* or *Northwest Church* erected; towards which the building of the Candleriggs-street gradually was carried. The magistrates at this time seem to have been intent upon improving the town, by laying out new and regular streets, to the line of which the inhabitants when building, were bound to keep; as well as by removing old and ruinous houses which encroached upon the streets formerly built. When these improvements were going forward, an unlucky circumstance, however, 1725 happened, which from its consequences, must no doubt have considerably retarded them.

AT the extension of the *malt tax* to Scotland, great murmurs took place throughout the kingdom, and no where were they louder than in the city of Glasgow, particularly amongst the lower class of inhabitants. They saw the consequences that would arise from the act, viz. the raising of the price of ale, their favourite beverage; and they determined to shew their detestation of it by revenging themselves against its abettors. Accordingly, they attacked the house of their representative in parliament, Daniel Campbell, Esq; of Shawfield, who then resided in the town, and after breaking the windows, destroyed every article of furniture they could find within the apartments. While they were so engaged, a party of the military under the command of Captain Bushel arrived, with a view of quelling the disturbance. That officer, after using every lenient means for that purpose, and while pelted by a shower of stones, ordered his men

to fire amongst the rioters; by which above twenty at the first discharge were killed and wounded. Instead of dispersing, the mob, upon this increased to an immense multitude, arms were procured, and Bushel and his party were obliged to save themselves by flying towards the castle of Dumbarton; whither, for several miles, they were pursued by the enraged multitude.

As it was at first thought that the magistrates had not been so active in suppressing the disturbance, as they should have been, an order passed for arresting and conveying them to Edinburgh, where, upon a trial before the Court of Justiciary, they were honourably acquitted of the charge. The legislature, however, to punish the corporation of the city, upon the application of Mr. Campbell, passed an act granting him as a compensation, the sum of 6080*l.* sterling, to be paid forth of the funds arising from a duty formerly granted* to the city, of two pennies upon every pint of ale or beer brewed within the liberty. Upon this sum being paid, a new act was obtained by the magistracy for a continuation of the former assessment for the period of sixteen years, which has been farther continued downwards to the present time, and extended over the village of Gorbals and town of Port-Glasgow.

If we take a view of the situation of the city a few years after the event before mentioned, we shall find, that from a successful application to commerce, the extent of the town and its population were greatly increased.—

The merchants of Glasgow at this period, carried £735 on their trade in no fewer than *sixty-seven vessels*, all belonging to Clyde, besides employing some

* In 1693.

foreign bottoms; while the number of inhabitants since the Union had been rapidly encreasing, and a new church* for their better accommodation was now projected, and begun to be built.

So sensible indeed, was the pretender when here, of the wealth of the city, and of its ability 1745 to bear exaction, that on his journey to England, as well as on his retreat northward, he laid the inhabitants under severe contributions, in order to provide for a naked and penniless army:—In the first instance, while marching to England, the community were obliged to pay him the sum of L.5000 in money, and in goods to the amount of L.500; and while on his retreat towards the north, a fresh demand was made upon the city of 12,000 linen shirts, 6000 cloth coats, 6000 pairs of shoes, 6000 pairs of hose, and 6000 bonnets, which were accordingly provided!

THESE exactions Charles, no doubt, made with the greater severity, from the steady loyalty and attachment which the city shewed to the established government under the house of Hanover; as at this time, the community raised *two battalions of four hundred and fifty men* each, for the service of government, which were engaged at the battle of Falkirk under command of the earl of Home. During the pretender's stay at Glasgow, from the 25th of December to the 3d of 1746 January, the most sullen sorrow prevailed amongst the inhabitants, and though he often appeared in public, he was not so much as attended by the common retinue of a mob, whose curiosity at this time, seems to have been repressed by that spirit of loyalty which pervaded every

* St. Andrew's Church.

class. The temper of the highlanders could not brook this neglect, for no sooner were the contributions levied, than a resolution was agreed to, to plunder and burn the town; which would doubtless have taken place, had not one of their own chiefs, Cameron of Lochiel, interposed, and by threatening to withdraw his clan, forced them to lay their design aside.

THE exactions that were at this time made, and the expence of quartering the pretender's army for ten days, and of raising their battalions, cost the city of Glasgow L. 14,000 sterling. Of that sum, they recovered 1749 by an application to parliament, L. 10,000; which, though it did not fully indemnify them, yet seems to have been equivalent to their expectations, and as much as government could then well spare, from the more pressing exigencies of the times.

THESE commotions were, however, productive of no other inconveniency to Glasgow than what has been already mentioned;—her commerce sustained no shock, nor were the number of her inhabitants lessened; on the contrary, both were rapidly increasing, and new schemes were adopted to carry the prosperity of the city to a still greater pitch.—Accordingly, the merchants of Glasgow with a view of extending their commerce, and opening a more ready communication with the continent of 1755 Europe, at this period projected a *Canal* betwixt the rivers *Forth* and *Clyde*, and had nearly obtained an act for this purpose, when they were solicited by a number of gentlemen belonging to Edinburgh, to join issue with them, and enlarge the original plan*, which was

* The original plan was 4 feet deep, and 24 in breadth; the canal on the enlarged scale is 8 feet deep, and 36 feet broad.

found to be projected on too small a scale. The first design was accordingly given up, and a canal of larger dimensions agreed to, which obtained the sanction of parliament. The operations accordingly commenced, under the direction of Mr. John Smeaton, an able engineer, whose numerous public works in this and the neighbouring kingdom, pointed him out as a proper person to engage in this great undertaking.

Nor were the citizens of Glasgow at this time unmindful of any other measures that could be adopted for the welfare or improvement of the city. A NEW and ELEGANT BRIDGE was built over the 1768 Clyde, a little to the westward of the other built by bishop Rae, which since the introduction of wheel carriages, was found narrow and inconvenient. An act of parliament having been obtained for the purpose of deepening the river Clyde, from Dumbuck ford to Glasgow, the magistrates in order to carry that act into execution, entered into an agreement with Mr. John 1771 Golbourne of the city of Chester, who engaged to deepen the channel of the river seven feet at the quay of the Broomielaw, even in neap tides†. His contract he accordingly executed, to the great improvement of the navigation of the river, which before would scarcely ad-

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† Before this time the water was shallow, the channel much too wide for the usual quantity of water that flowed down, and the navigation interrupted by twelve remarkable shoals.— The second inconvenience continually increased by the wearing away of the banks, caused by the prevalency of the south-west winds: thus, what was got in breadth was lost in depth.—
Pennant.

mit vessels of thirty tons, whereas lighters of seventy tons now approach the quay with ease.

GREAT inconvenience having been found to arise to several manufactures in the city, as well as to the inhabitants at large, from the high price of coals, a scheme was set on foot and adopted, for cutting a *navigable Canal*, from the high grounds at the back of the cathedral church, to the parish of Monkland, with a view of lessening the price of that article, by bringing it at once to the town in larger quantities, and at a cheaper rate than formerly.

THESE public works of themselves sufficiently demonstrate the wealth and prosperity of Glasgow about this period.—Indeed, as has been before remarked, the Union was the era from which this city must date the extension of her commerce.—From that time, in spite of some temporary checks, it was on the increase, and in this 1775 year Glasgow employed upwards of 60,000 tons of shipping*; having, in the single article of tobacco, imported from America the amazing quantity of 57,143 hogheads. Unluckily, however, an event now took place, which gave such a shock to the prosperity of this city, as a length of years, aided by industry turned into another channel, has only been able to overcome.—This was the breaking out of the American war, which effectually cut off that commercial intercourse that had so long subsisted betwixt Glasgow and that country.

WHEN that contest began, the most vigorous efforts were made throughout the kingdom, to quell the spirit of

* Statistical Account of Scotland.

insurrection that had broke out in the colonies.—

Glasgow made an offer to his Majesty to raise a 1778
regiment of 1000 men for the service of govern- Jan.
ment, which the king accepted. Subscriptions
for this purpose were accordingly set on foot in the city,
and by the liberal encouragement of the body corporate
of Glasgow, of lord Frederick Campbell, the city's repre-
sentative in parliament, who alone gave L. 500, and of
the several incorporations, as well as individuals, a sum
was raised in a few days to the amount of L. 9,600,
which, aided by the general zeal then manifested in sup-
port of government, completed this corps in the course
of the ensuing summer*.

At the same time, the merchants of the city fitted out
in the Clyde fourteen privateers, mounting from 12 to 22
guns, and carrying in whole about 1000 men. These
were in the course of the war of very considerable service,
by driving the privateers of the enemy from the coast,
and protecting the trade of the country.

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* This regiment having been ordered to embark at Leith,
for Guernsey, on the 20th April 1779, they willingly expressed
their inclination to obey the order; but about fifty of Fraser's
highlanders, who had been ordered to incorporate themselves
with the Glasgow regiment and embark, on pretence of arrears
being due them, refused. In order to compel them, the duke
of Buccleugh's regiment was sent for from Edinburgh, but not-
withstanding of their arrival, the highlanders persisted in their
resolution, and with their backs to a wall on the shore of
Leith braved every opposition. A fray was therefore the con-
sequence of their obstinacy, wherein twenty of the mutineers
were killed, and the remainder taken prisoners and lodged in
the castle of Edinburgh. An officer and two or three of the
fencibles were likewise mortally wounded.

SHORTLY thereafter, a numerous body of the citizens of Glasgow, as zealous to defend their religious as civil rights, were cast into a ferment, by a bill having been moved for, to be brought into parliament for the repeal of the penal statutes against the Roman catholics. In this city alone, eighty-five different societies, consisting of upwards of 12,000 persons, were formed with a view of opposing the bill by petition: these again corresponded with others in the country, whose business was to form new associations, and thus in a short time, the bulk of Scotland inveighed against the measure, which was at the time prudently dropt. The minds of the lower class on this occasion, were so inflamed against the catholics, who were represented as conspiring against their liberties, that outrages against the property and effects of persons of that persuasion was the unavoidable consequence.

At Glasgow, a mob having collected on Sunday 1779 day, during the time of divine service, they proceeded to a popish chapel in the High-street, and after forcing their way into the house, they dismissed the congregation then assembled, by pelting them with stones, while they destroyed a number of pictures representing the different saints, hung around the altar. The magistrates having arrived after service with a party, the mob dispersed, and no further outrage took place at the time.

On the evening of the 10th of February thereafter, the populace again assembled around the shop of a potter in King-street, of the Roman catholic persuasion, which they effectually gutted, but on the arrival of the magistrates with a party of the military, the mob there seemingly dispersed. However, they went immediately to his

dwelling house at the east end of the town, which having set on fire, it was, with the furniture entirely consumed, before any means could be used to extinguish it; notice being given to the magistrates, upon their arrival the mob was entirely quelled. So faithful were the instigators of this riot to each other, that notwithstanding the magistrates next day, by proclamation, offered a reward of *one hundred guineas* for the apprehension of any *one* of the ring-leaders, they all resisted the temptation, and none were ever secured. Bagnal, the proprietor of the shop and dwelling house, thereafter commenced an action for damages against the city, and recovered to the amount of his loss.

THIS was not, however, the only bill brought in this session of Parliament, which excited discontent in this quarter.—Another, though of a more local nature, was moved, for taking off the duties formerly imposed upon French cambrics: As the manufacture of cambric was now carried on to a considerable extent in this city, such a bill, which threatened the starvation of many families, could not fail of meeting with a powerful opposition*.

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* When the news first arrived at Glasgow that such a bill was introduced, a mob of weavers belonging to the city and adjacent villages having assembled, they paraded through the streets with an effigy on horseback of the minister who brought in the bill, holding in one hand a piece of French cambric, and in the other the bill for importing that commodity. Having finished their procession, the effigy was conducted to the common place of execution, where it was first hung and afterwards blown to pieces by the firing of some combustible matter lodged in its inside.—The mob thereafter retired peaceably to their homes.

However, the minister, before the bill had gone through the customary stages, being convinced of the impropriety of the measure, consented to withdraw it, upon substituting another tax of a less hurtful tendency.

From the commencement of the American war, the attention of the citizens had been more particularly directed to manufactures than before; and owing to the great number of hands required to carry these on to any extent, as well as to the success attending their exertions, the city had rapidly increased in population. A new church* 1780 was therefore found necessary this year†, for the better accommodation of the inhabitants, and the foundation-stone was accordingly laid on the 12th of April, in presence of the magistrates and council. A *ton-tine scheme* was also entered into, by a very respectable list of subscribers, for the erection of a set of buildings for a *hotel* and *coffee-room*. Now, that they are finished, it must be allowed, that the coffee-room in particular, is not equalled by any in *Britain*, and perhaps in *Europe*, for the elegance and taste displayed in the design as well as the execution.

DURING the spring of this year, a circumstance took place, proceeding from a natural cause, which, as it affected this city, we shall here

• St. Enoch's Church.

† So great was the cold this year, that upon Friday, January 14, the thermometer of Fahrenheit placed at the observatory, stood at 46 degrees below the freezing point, being 12 degrees lower than what it was in the great cold in January 1768, and 23 degrees below where it stood in this city at the great frost in 1740.

particularly describe.—This was an inundation of the Clyde, which took place on Tuesday the 12th of March, which, for its magnitude, was before unprecedented in the annals of the city.

For some few days before, there had been an almost uninterrupted fall of snow and rain, but more particularly heavy in that part of the country where the Clyde takes its rise, than about the city of Glasgow. The river, however, till the Monday preceding the inundation, did not seem to carry any very threatening appearance, otherwise than what it shews in bad or stormy weather. But, on the afternoon of that day, it began suddenly to swell, and before ten in the evening, the waters had extended over the Green, stopped the communication with the country by the bridges, and laid the Bridgegate in flood to the depth of some feet. As the inhabitants of that street had been frequently used to inundations of the river, they quietly allowed themselves to be surrounded by the water, thinking, that during the night it would subside as usual, and in this opinion, many of them went to bed. Instead of decreasing, the flood, during the night, however, increased, and the fears of the suffering inhabitants were at last seriously roused, when they perceived the waters getting higher than they had ever witnessed them, by flooding their ground apartments several feet deep, extinguishing their fires, and at last entering these very beds, where, a few hours before, many had lain down to rest. By day, their situation would even have been thought to be particularly afflicting, but how much more so was it now, in a dark and gloomy night, when they found themselves partly immerfed, and surrounded

on all sides by water, and in these very places where they had promised themselves security.

To fly at this time, from the presence of the calamity was impossible, as the water in the street, from its depth and current, would have frustrated the attempt, by at once sacrificing those lives, which in another situation it so dreadfully threatened. Nothing was now to be heard, but the cries of despair, and the most pitiful exclamations for help, uttered by the old as well as the young, whose fate at one time seemed to be equally certain. Day at length approached, and hoped-for relief was at hand, from the exertions of their fellow-citizens, who never before could have lent assistance in such a case of need.

By seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the flood began to abate, to the infinite satisfaction of the sufferers, as well as the other inhabitants, who had it now in their power to administer that relief which before was impracticable. Boats were accordingly sent up and down the street, loaded with provisions, to furnish such as stood in need, and for the purpose of bringing off others, whose fears cautioned them against staying longer in their houses.

INDEPENDENT of this scene of misery, which bore so hard upon the inhabitants of this particular quarter, the river when viewed from another point of view, exhibited a most terrific and threatening appearance, for not only was the whole of the Bridgegate overflowed, but also the lower part of the Saltmarket, Stockwell, and Jamaica streets, as well as the village of Gorbals, which appeared as an *island* in the midst of an estuary, or arm of the sea. The current of the river was besides so exceedingly rapid and strong, that not only were the greatest trees borne

along like straws upon its stream, but had it continued in such a situation to increase, a few hours longer, the two bridges must have fallen a sacrifice to its fury. Luckily, however, this did not take place, as the Clyde, after having attained fully the height of *twenty feet above its ordinary level*, began to fall, and by Wednesday immediately following, it was again confined to its ordinary channel.

THE damage* sustained by this unprecedented inundation was very great, from the quantities of tobacco, sugar, and other merchandize, that were either carried away or destroyed by the stream. With a view of alleviating in some degree the loss sustained, a subscription was set on foot, and in the course of a few days, to the honour of the citizens of Glasgow, upwards of *five hundred pounds sterling* was contributed for this generous purpose.

IN the course of the same year, (1782) a calamity of a different kind, though of a more lasting and generally afflicting nature, befel not only the poor in this city, but also those throughout the kingdom, thro' the failure of the crop, caused by an early and severe frost. The consequence therefore was a dearth, by which many were reduced to the greatest distress, and had it not been for the humane exertions of the magistrates†, and of some other gentle-

* Only one person lost her life by this flood, a young woman in the Gorbals; though a great many cows and horses that could not be removed from their stables were drowned.

† The magistrates at this time, by several successive proclamations, offered such farmers as brought meal to the market a bounty at the rate of sixpence per boll.—Mr. David Dale also claims notice from his exertions to relieve the poor,—he not only imported into the country great quantities of grain, but sold it again even *below the price it cost him*.

men in the city, there is little doubt but several would have fallen before the famine, as was unfortunately the case in the north of Scotland with many, who were situated at a distance from what seldom unites, wealth and a philanthropic heart. By degrees, however, this evil wore off, through the reaping of an abundant harvest, and the great quantity of grain that flowed into the kingdom, so that the price of provisions shortly fell to their customary rate.

THE unlucky contest with America having 1783 this year terminated, new exertions were made by the citizens to extend their commerce and manufactures:—and with a view to the general interest, a society of merchants united themselves under the name of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, whose sole aim as a body, was to employ their influence and funds for the benefit and protection of the trade of the city. Of this society, which was incorporated into a body politic, by his Majesty's charter, we will fall to speak more largely in another place, when treating of the establishment of other associations, not noticed here from the more private nature of their institutions*.

*The fiery meteor which so greatly alarmed the whole country, on the evening of Monday the 18th August this year, at nine o'clock at night, was also seen here.—Its appearance was a fiery ball, with a conical tail, and moving from the north-west to the south-east with an inconceivable degree of velocity.—The light was so strong that the smallest pin might have been easily picked from the street. What is remarkable, it was seen *through all Britain nearly at the same instant*, consequently its height must have been very great.

DURING the course of this year, the magistrates encouraged by the still rising prosperity 1784 of the city, came to the resolution of feuing out the Ramshorn grounds immediately to the north of the town, for the purpose of building. And that these buildings might be regularly conducted, and disposed properly into streets, the plan of a *new town*, according to the modern taste, with handsome squares and broad streets was made out, and by which the feuers were obliged to conduct themselves. In consequence, there has now arisen upon ground formerly used as gardens, such STATELY EDIFICES as at once surprise the stranger, while they demonstrate the *weakb* and *taste* of the citizens of Glasgow.

NOTHING very interesting appears to have taken place, from the last mentioned date to this time, 1787 when the peace of the city was disturbed by a tumultuous mob raised with the view of heightening the wages of the journeymen weavers. A spirit of discontent had for a considerable time prevailed amongst that body of men, though no serious consequences were for some time apprehended, as their employers had made every concession consistent with their interest. The operatives however were not satisfied, combinations were formed amongst them, and threatening letters sent to several of the manufacturers, in order that they might effectuate their purpose, though without effect. Irritated at last to the greatest degree, these combinations proceeded to violence. Webs were cut from the looms of such as agreed to work at the former rate; warehouses were rifled, and bonfires kindled with their contents. Insults such as these were to the public peace, could not be borne with, and mea-

fures were accordingly taken to suppress them. With this view, the magistrates after having received
 Sept. 3. information that a mob was assembled in the Calton, proceeded, attended by the peace-officers, to that quarter, in order to disperse them, and secure the ringleaders. They were no sooner arrived, than they were attacked by the populace, and forced to retreat into the city, whither they were pursued by the mob. An additional force to quell the rioters became therefore necessary; and this having been obtained by the arrival of a detachment of the 39th regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Kellet, the magistrates again proceeded to the execution of their duty. They accordingly fell in with the mob near the Parkhouse, on the east side of the city, betwixt which place and the Drygate, a very serious conflict ensued. No sooner were the magistrates and military arrived, than the populace attacked them furiously with stones, brick bats, and other missile weapons, whereby their lives were not only endangered, but many amongst them much hurt. To defend themselves they were at last under the disagreeable necessity, after reading the riot act, of ordering the military to fire, by which three persons were killed outright, three mortally, and the same number slightly wounded. However disagreeable the adoption of such a measure must have been, yet it had the desired effect. The mob immediately fled and dispersed, and the magistrates and military returned to the cross. An alarm was given in the afternoon, that the populace were again in force in their former situation, upon which a party immediately went in quest of them, but upon their arrival the rioters instantly took to flight.

On the following day the mob again assembled in the village of Calton, to the amount of several thousands; there, as formerly, they wrecked their vengeance upon their peaceable brethren, by cutting their webs from the looms and burning them, while they walked through the streets. Intelligence having come to the sheriff, he immediately with a party of soldiers, proceeded to that village, in order to quell the disturbance. The mob, however, aware of the fatal effects of opposition on the preceding day, no sooner got a glimpse of the military, than they quickly retired and separated.

From this date forward to the year 1790, nothing remarkable occurs that has a connection with the city. In that year the great Canal, which we formerly mentioned to have been begun in 1768, was finished, and on the 30th day of July the communication was opened between the FRITHS OF FORTH AND CLYDE*. That great work having stopped in the year

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* This important event was evidenced by the sailing of a track-barge from the basin at Hamilton-Hill, near Glasgow, to the river Clyde at Bowling Bay, a space of twelve miles. The committee of management, accompanied by the magistrates of Glasgow, were the first voyagers of this new navigation. On the arrival of the vessel at Bowling Bay, and after descending from the last lock into the Clyde, the ceremony of the junction of the Forth and Clyde was performed in presence of a great crowd of spectators by Archibald Speirs, Esq; of Elderlie, chairman of the committee of management, who with the assistance of the chief engineer, launched a hoghead of the water of the river Forth into the Clyde, as a symbol of joining the eastern and western seas.—This event so important to the trade of Great Britain and Ireland, is now manifested in a striking

1775, through a deficiency of funds, it was not again resumed till the year 1784, when government gave £.50,000 from the forfeited estates towards its completion. In this interval, the city of Glasgow began and carried through a collateral cut to *Hamilton Hill*, within a mile northward of the town, and thereafter to another situation, now called *Port-Dundas*, little more than half the distance; by which means, they opened a more ready communication than they formerly had, with the continent of Europe, and the eastern coast of the kingdom, which has been productive of the happiest effects to the commerce and prosperity of the city.—And now, that the original design is finished, these advantages have proportionably increased.

This year on the 8th of February, an incident 1793 occurred in this city, which from its singularity is not undeserving of attention; this was the de-

gree, by the opening of a navigation which not only shortens the nautical distance from 800 to 1000 miles, but also affords a more safe and speedy passage, particularly in the time of war, or at the end of the season, when vessels are detained long in the Baltic.—The extreme length of the navigation from the Forth to the Clyde is exactly 35 miles, sixteen of which is upon the summit of the country, 156 feet above the level of the sea.—To this height the voyager is raised by means of twenty locks from the eastern sea, and nineteen from the west; each lock is exactly twenty feet wide, and seventy-four feet long within the gates. The depth of the canal is eight feet throughout, and the medium width of about fifty-six feet on the surface of the water, and twenty-eight feet at the bottom.

† The dividends arising from this money are appointed to be applied towards repairing of the high roads in the highlands of Scotland.

struction by fire of the *Laigh Church*; a fabric originally founded by the citizens, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary in the year 1484.—Between the hours of four and five in the morning, the flames were first discovered issuing through the roof of the session-house, in the west end of the church. Assistance was immediately procured, but as the fire had communicated from the session-house to the church, from which it was only separated by a thin deal partition, and had got to a great head, assistance was of no avail; and in the course of two hours, that pile which had baffled the storms of ages, fell before the all-devouring flame*. Unluckily, the damage did not terminate only in the destruction of the church, the records of the general session lodged here were entirely consumed, and the register of the proceedings of the presbytery greatly hurt.

IN the following year, a scheme was formed for seuing out on the south bank of Clyde, opposite 1794 the city, the lands belonging to Hutcheson's hospital, for the purpose of building; and a regular plan of this new village, to be called *Hutcheson Town*, was accordingly made out. In order to give a more direct communication to these proposed buildings, a new bridge was

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* The cause of the fire is not known, though it is supposed to have arisen from the carelessness of some of the persons then on guard; the session-house at that time having been used by the citizens as a guard-room.—On the following Saturday, the 13th of February, two porpoises of about ten feet in length each, appeared in the river at the Broomielaw. Numbers of shots were fired at them while swimming, and one having been caught by a net, was exhibited as a shew,—the other got clear off.

determined upon, and the foundation-stone accordingly laid on the 18th June, by the lord provost and magistrates, in presence of a great concourse of spectators.

THIS was not the most notable incident that took place in the course of the year 1794, relative to Glasgow; an institution was now opened, of a more extensive and benevolent nature, which, by tending to alleviate the miseries incident to the human race, will long remain a monument of the philanthropy of its founders; this was the opening of the GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY, which had been begun to be built two years preceding. Of the nature of that institution, and of the building itself, we, in another place, will speak at more length; suffice it here only to mention, that it has proved to many of the utmost service, by dispensing that relief, which, without it, probably would never have been procured.

ABOUT the middle of December this year, the peace of the city was threatened by another riot, proceeding, however, from a different cause than that which occasioned the other in the year 1793.—In the beginning of that month, a deserter having escaped from the guardhouse, through the negligence of the sentinel, a court martial adjudged him to be punished for this breach of duty.—His fellow foldiers were, however, determined to hinder the sentence from being put into execution, and for several days from this resolution the punishment did not take place. As this combination was contrary to all order, and as it might have been productive of the worst effects, the troops in the neighbourhood were called into the city to assist in quelling the insurgents.—Before their arrival, however, the ringleaders surrendered themselves to the earl of Breadal-

bane, colonel of the regiment. No sooner had this taken place, than they were ordered to march for Edinburgh, under a strong guard, there to take their trial*. The hon. major Leslie and an officer of the Breadalbane regiment, having accompanied the party a short way on their march, were, upon their return to town, attacked by a mob, who, after upbraiding them for sending off the mutineers to be punished, assaulted them with stones and other missile weapons, whereby the hon. major Leslie was wounded, and he and the other officer obliged to take shelter, by retreating into a neighbouring house, which could not have long withstood the assaults of the mob by whom it was threatened.—Luckily, however, the lord provost and magistrates, attended by the peace officers, and a party of the military now arrived, and by a judicious conduct obliged the populace to disperse without bloodshed, and before any damage was done.—Parties of dragoons having come to town in the evening, no further disturbance upon this occasion took place, and tranquillity was again restored to the inhabitants†.

WE have had occasion to remark, in the course of this narrative, that the city of Glasgow has ever been distin-

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* The ringleaders of this mutiny, after their arrival at Edinburgh, were tried by a general court martial, and four of them sentenced to be shot.—Only one, however, suffered the punishment of death.

† The greatest praise is due to lord Adam Gordon, commander in chief for Scotland, for his exertions in this affair, as well as to the lord provost and magistrates of the city, who, by a prudent course of conduct restored peace and good order.

guished for its *loyalty*, and determined resolution to support that *glorious fabric* the BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

SINCE the era of the revolution, more particularly, has it exerted itself by raising and embodying, from its own funds, several successive regiments, for the service of government.—Now again, that every Briton was called upon, to exert himself in the cause of his country, against both foreign and domestic foes, did the *loyal citizens of Glasgow* offer their services, not as by proxy, but each by himself standing forth as a SOLDIER; and, as such, exposing himself against an enemy, that has more than once offered an insult to our coasts, by a threatened invasion. This very *respectable corps* had its first existence in April, 1794, when a considerable number of the citizens subscribed a writing, expressing their willingness to form themselves into a VOLUNTEER CORPS, for the local defence of the city, as soon as the bill then in contemplation for enabling them, and similar bodies to do so, should receive the sanction of parliament. This having been accordingly obtained, and the corps still increasing in numbers, in the month of August thereafter they divided themselves into two companies, and recommended several gentlemen to be their officers, which recommendation his

majesty was pleased to sanction*. In the month of 1795 January, 1795, a chaplain, surgeon and assistant-surgeon, were also chosen, and in like manner approved of; and in the April following, the corps receiv-

* Major, now colonel Corbet was appointed to the command, which he still retains with the unanimous approbation of the corps.

ed their colours, after previous consecration by the chaplain.

On the 18th of November thereafter, the Clyde again rose to a great height, and inundated the lower parts of the city nearly as much as it had done in that memorable flood on the 12th day of March, 1782; like to that then, the swelling of the river now, was occasioned by a very severe storm of wind, rain and snow, which commenced upon Tuesday the 17th, and continued almost without intermission, till the following Wednesday in the afternoon. About the middle of that day, the current was so strong as to shake the piers of the *newly erected bridge*, opposite the foot of the Saltmarket-street, and of consequence, two of the arches immediately gave way, and with a tremendous crash fell into the river. The concussion of the water, occasioned by this cause, was almost irresistible; the doors of the washinghouse, though situated at a considerable distance, were burst open, and a great quantity of clothes and utensils carried off by the impetuous stream. In the afternoon, the three remaining arches of the bridge shared the same fate with the others; and thus in the compass of a few hours, that edifice, which had been nearly a year and a half in erecting, was completely destroyed. At this time, the Bridgegate, the lower parts of the Saltmarket, Stockwell, Jamaica-street, and the village of Gorbals were all under water to the depth of several feet, while boats were plying up and down these streets, administering relief to such as were in danger. On Friday morning, the river was again confined to its ordinary channel, and till Saturday, hopes were entertained that the violence of the storm was over; however, on that day it began to snow and rain afresh, and with such violence, that the Clyde quick-

ly rose, and twice, in the compass of one week, overflowed the lower part of the city. On Sunday the waters appeared to be retiring, and by Monday afternoon the inundation was completely over, to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants*.

THIS year, the corps of Royal Glasgow Volunteers was augmented to ten companies†; a *second* battalion was also unanimously voted by the citizens, and accepted of by his majesty, to the amount of five hundred men. commanded by officers recommended by the lord-lieutenant of the county‡; and to add still more to the defence of the city, *two troops* of *volunteer cavalry*§, composed of the citizens, are at present raising, and one troop is already completed, so that in respect to the internal defence of the city, nothing is now to be apprehended from the designs of any enemies to the peace and good order of society.

* During this flood, one boy was drowned in attempting to go home, near the foot of the New Wynd.

† At present (July) the number of this corps amounts to between six and seven hundred.

‡ The second battalion are under the command of the hon. James M'Dowall, lord provost, one of his majesty's deputy lieutenants for the county of Lanark, colonel of the corps. They have their arms, cloaths and accoutrements furnished by government, besides a weekly pay of two shillings each man.—Towards defraying the expences of this corps, a subscription was lately begun, and, in the course of a few hours upwards of L. 750 subscribed at the tontine coffee-room.

§ The cavalry are commanded by John Orr, esq; of Barrowfield. They, like the first regiment of Royal Glasgow Volunteers, provide every requisite article towards their equipment, (arms excepted) and receive no pay.

C H A P. III.

Situation and Description of Glasgow—The Villages of Tradestown, Hutcheson Town, Calton and Anderston, &c. in its vicinity—The Population of the City—The several Public Buildings, &c.

THIS GREAT COMMERCIAL CITY lies upon the north bank of the river Clyde, in the county of Lanark, and in the latitude of 55 deg. 50 min. north; longitude, 4 deg. 30 min. west, from the meridian of London*.

BEFORE proceeding with a particular description of the city, it will not be improper to give some idea of the situation of the ground on which it stands.

THE Clyde in this neighbourhood runs nearly in a direction from east to west, through a level tract of country, which extends towards the south for a very considerable distance from its banks.—To the north of the river and parallel to its direction, at about the distance of a thousand yards, lies a ridge of high ground. This is intersected near the eastern quarter of the town by a rivulet, running from north to south towards the Clyde, called the Molendinar, or, from the street which it crosses, the Gallowgate burn,

* The city of Glasgow is distant 402 miles N. N. W. from London, 101 miles from Carlisle, 44 W. of Edinburgh, and 24 miles N. W. of the county town.

Another stream, nearly of the same size, and running in the same direction, issues from the high ground, and bounds the royalty towards the west. The banks of the Molendinar burn, where it cuts the ridge above mentioned, are steep and precipitous, especially that on the east, which rises considerably higher than the ground on the other side, whereby there is a dell or glen formed, that gradually loses itself, as you descend by the course of the rivulet, into the plain. Towards the other stream, commonly called St. Enoch's burn, the high ground, in contradistinction to the banks of the Gallowgate burn, gradually slopes on each side, thereby forming an open passage, easy of ascent, from the city to the country northwards. To the east and west of these rivulets, that high ground, which we before remarked, lay parallel to the river, by degrees loses itself in the plain country, nearly opposite to the village of Camlachie on one hand, and Anderston on the other.

THE most ancient part of the town stands upon the summit of the ridge, where it slopes to the Molendinar burn, though the modern, and now by far the greatest part of the city, occupies the plain, betwixt the bottom of that ridge and the river, extending its greatest length from east to west. — In this direction, lies the main street of Glasgow, which runs the whole length of the town; at particular places, it acquires the different names of the Gallowgate, Trongate, and Argyle-street or Westergate. This great street is again intersected at right angles by a number of others, which run either southward to the river, or in the opposite direction.

WE shall, in the next place, attempt a description of the town in a more particular manner, beginning at its eastern extremity, the Gallowgate toll-bar.

GALLOWGATE-STREET.

FROM this point the street extends towards the west, as far as the Cross, though not always in a rectilinear direction. After proceeding some way, and leaving the barracks on the right, the first street of any consequence that branches off on the other side, is the main entry to the village of Calton, now connected by a chain of buildings with the city. Next, on the opposite side, is

CAMPBELL-STREET,

at right angles to the Gallowgate.—Farther down, (for we are descending gradually to the burn of that name,) and on the left hand is

CHARLOTTE-STREET,

containing many handsome and elegant houses, built within these last twenty years. Proceeding westward, at a bend in the Gallowgate towards the right, we pass a bridge of one arch, thrown over the rivulet of the same name.

From this situation, strangers cannot fail to be struck with the grandeur of the view towards the west, caused by the appearance of an elegant spire, towering to a great height, and terminating in an imperial crown; while, immediately adjoining, appears the east side of the lofty prison, flanked with square turrets and pyramidal roofs. After passing the bridge, a street or passage strikes off on the left, towards St. Andrew's square, afterwards to be spoke of. Leaving this, and still proceeding in the original line of the Gallowgate, you arrive at the Cross, where is discernible all that hurry and

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bustle amongst the inhabitants, which is the characteristic of a great and industrious city.

FROM this point indeed, the prospect has an air of great magnificence. To the west, far as the eye can reach, appear the broad and elegant streets of the Tron-gate* and Argyle-street, adorned throughout with handsome houses, and for a certain length on both sides, supported by pillars of the Doric order, covering piazzas for the shelter of the inhabitants who have occasion to be on the streets during rain. On the fore ground, and to the right is the prison or tolbooth, five stories high, and immediately adjoining the town house and exchange; a building, which from its elegance, as well as the beautiful simplicity of its parts, is an honour to its founder. Opposite to this on the street, is erected an elegant equestrian statue of William the Third, which, together with the spire of the Tron or Laigh church, on the left or south of the Tron-gate, fill up the view scarcely to be paralleled by any street scene in Britain.

FROM the Cross, and at right angles to the Tron-gate and Gallowgate, which though of different names, are a continuation of the same street, strike off to the north the High-street, and exactly opposite in a line, the Saltmarket. As the former of these was originally the principal street in the city, we shall first take a survey of it and its branches, and then return to the latter.

* From the Cross west to the Stockwell, the main street has the name of the Tron-gate.

HIGH-STREET.

For some distance from the Cross, this like the Tron-gate and Gallowgate has the houses built over arcades, handsomely faced with hewn stone. These end near to a lane called Bell's street, which runs at right angles betwixt this street and another named the Candlerigs on the west. After passing this lane, the street which before stands upon a perfect level, now begins gradually to have an ascent, while the general appearance of the houses seem to exhibit a more antique stile than those nearer the center of the town. Here, on the right, stands the stately buildings of the university, the front facing the street, having been built in the reign of Charles the I. and really deserving of encomium. On the opposite side is situated a handsome pile of buildings, with all the graces of the Grecian architecture, part whereof is appropriated for the reception of that *valuable museum* bequeathed to the university, by the celebrated anatomist Dr. William Hunter of London. Two smaller streets a little way above, go off to the right and left, betwixt and the intersection of George's street, lately formed in a direction parallel to the Tron-gate or main street of Glasgow, and consequently cutting the High-street, which we are now describing perpendicularly.

From this point northwards to the Bell of the Brae, the street becomes very steep and difficult of access, while the houses more and more demonstrate their antiquity, and the rudeness of the age in which they were erected. In this part of the street, is the house where the unfortunate Henry Darnley lodged, confined by a dangerous ill-

ness, suspected to arise from poison, administered at the instigation of Bothwell. Here the unhappy prince received a visit from Mary Stewart, and took the fatal resolution of removing to Edinburgh. This sudden return of her affection, her blandishments to inveigle him from his father and friends, and his consequential murder, are circumstances unfavourable to the memory of that princess.

HAVING gained the summit of the high ground, we are now in the center of the old city, and from which two streets of the greatest antiquity, strike off towards the east and west: The one called the Drygate, running in an irregular direction from this point eastward, along the sloping, and at this place steep declivity, of the banks of the Molendinar burn. This street, before the building of the bridge over the Clyde by bishop Rae, in the 14th century, was the principal one in Glasgow, and by which the inhabitants drove their cattle to the common, to the eastward of the town, and brought in the greatest part of their necessary articles from the country.

FEW things can furnish a stronger contrast to each other, than what this street now exhibits, when compared with the more modern part of the town. It is exceedingly steep, and the houses dark and gloomy, many of the principal ones seemingly more adapted for defence, than convenience, which indeed in the age when they were built, was thought to be the more essential requisite. Here, on the west side, stood the mint, where Robert the III. struck several coins, many whereof are still in existence*. Nearly adjacent to this, and on the same side,

* On one side of these coins appears the king's crest crowned, and this inscription, *Robertus Dei Gratia Scotorum*, on the other, *Dominus Protector*, and in an inner circle *Villa de Glasgow*.

stands a house formerly belonging to the prebend of Cambuslang, who, as well as the rest of his brethren before the Reformation, lived in the town, while their several cures in the country were served by proxy.

WHEN that event took place, the clergy were dispersed, and their houses and possessions given to the noblemen in favour at court; accordingly, this fell into the hands of the earl of Glencairn, by whom it was assigned or sold to the community. Its grandeur, however, is now in the wane, from being at present used as the correction-house, *tempora mutantur!*—Several others, formerly buildings of note, are now converted to purposes almost equally humiliating with the former town-house of the prebend of Cambuslang.

THE other street which we before hinted at, as proceeding in an opposite direction from the High-street, is called the Rottanrow, seemingly equal in antiquity with the Drygate. This runs exactly west, upon the summit of that ridge of high ground formerly described; and from its situation, is certainly the most healthy and well-aired in Glasgow. Two others branch out from this towards the north, not yet finished, called *Taylor*† and *Weaver* street.

F 2

† In the month of January, 1795, as some workmen were levelling the ground in the south end of this street, where an old ruinous house formerly stood, they dug up an earthen pot containing nearly a Scotch pint, full of gold coins of different sizes. The eagerness of the by-standers, however, prevented their number from being exactly determined, though it is supposed they did not amount to fewer than 8 or 900.—The greatest part being Scotch, and the remainder English and foreign coins.

Of the Scotch coins were those of James III. & IV. known by the name of the Unicorn and its half; the legend *Jacobus Dei Gratia*

CONTINUING to go north upon the High-street, on the one hand we find the Alms-house and Trades' hall, an old building, adorned with a small turret, containing a passing bell, which, during the day is almost continually founding in the ears of those that live within its melancholy tinkle, a *memento mori*†.

BEYOND this at a short distance, and upon a triangular piece of ground, presenting its vertex to the center of the street, formerly stood the bishop's palace, surrounded by a high wall, fortified with a bastion at one corner, and a tower at another. This castle was besieged in 1544 by

Rex Scoto, and, on the reverse, *Surgat Deus & Dissipet Inimici Ejs*; also, the Ryder of James IV. with his title, and, on the reverse, *Saluum Fac. Populum. Tuum. Dne.*—Coins of James V. the legend, *Jacobus 5 Dei Gra. Rex Scotorum*, and, on the reverse, *Crucis Arma Sequamur*.—Also, of queen Mary, the legend, *Maria Dei Gratia Regina Scotorum*, and, on the reverse, *Crucis Arma Sequamur*, and on some, *Diligite Jusficiam* 1553. These were the only varieties which appeared of the Scottish coins.

The English coins consisted mostly of the pieces called Angels, of Henry VI. the coinage of his 49th year; the legend, on the reverse, *Per Cruc. Tua. Salve nor Xre. Red.*: one of Henry VIII. the legend, *Rutilans Rosa sine Spina*, and, on the reverse, *Dei Gra. Rex Angl. & Fra.*

Amongst those of foreign origin, were distinguished some of the French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Imperial, and Popish coins.

As none of these pieces are later than the days of Mary, queen of Scotland, it is not improbable that they had been deposited during the troubles in her reign.

† Upon the approach of every burial which passes to the High Church yard, the bell is rung, and the attendants on the funeral, or relations of the deceased give what they please into the poor's box, affixed in a window near the street.

the regent Arran, in the civil disputes at that time, who took it and hanged eighteen of the garrison placed there by Lennox, a favourer of the Reformation. The great tower of this palace was built by bishop Cameron in 1426, and augmented by bishop Beaton in the beginning of the 16th century. This last prelate also built another tower, and inclosed the whole with the wall and bastions already mentioned. The building having gone to ruin, the crown granted the property of its site to the community of Glasgow, for the purpose of erecting the *Infirmary*, which now ornaments that situation where this ancient edifice stood. To the left of the High-street, and nearly opposite the site of the castle, stand the ruins of an hospital, called St. Nicholas' hospital, formerly endowed for the maintenance of twelve poor men; but the funds through some mismanagement are now almost entirely lost.

IMMEDIATELY to the east, and upon the banks of the Molendinar burn, stands the venerable cathedral, with its lofty spires, which for so many ages has defied the mouldering teeth of time. Of this church, we will fall to speak at more length, when treating of the public buildings. In the meantime, being now arrived at the extremity of the High-street northward*, we return to our first situation at the Cross, where that street, the Saltmarket opposite, and the Gallowgate and Trongate meet at right angles.

SALTMARKET.

THE Saltmarket runs almost upon a level, towards the

F 3

* Called the Stable-green port.

fouth, and like the other streets we have already mentioned as branching from the Cross, has its houses for a considerable way supported by arcades. About the same distance down this street, as Bell's street is from the corner at the opening of the High-street, a lane * in like manner strikes off towards the west, and thereby joins King's street. Nearly opposite to this, St. Andrew's street † goes off towards the east, leading to St. Andrew's square and church; a set of elegant modern buildings, scarcely to be equalled any where in the city.

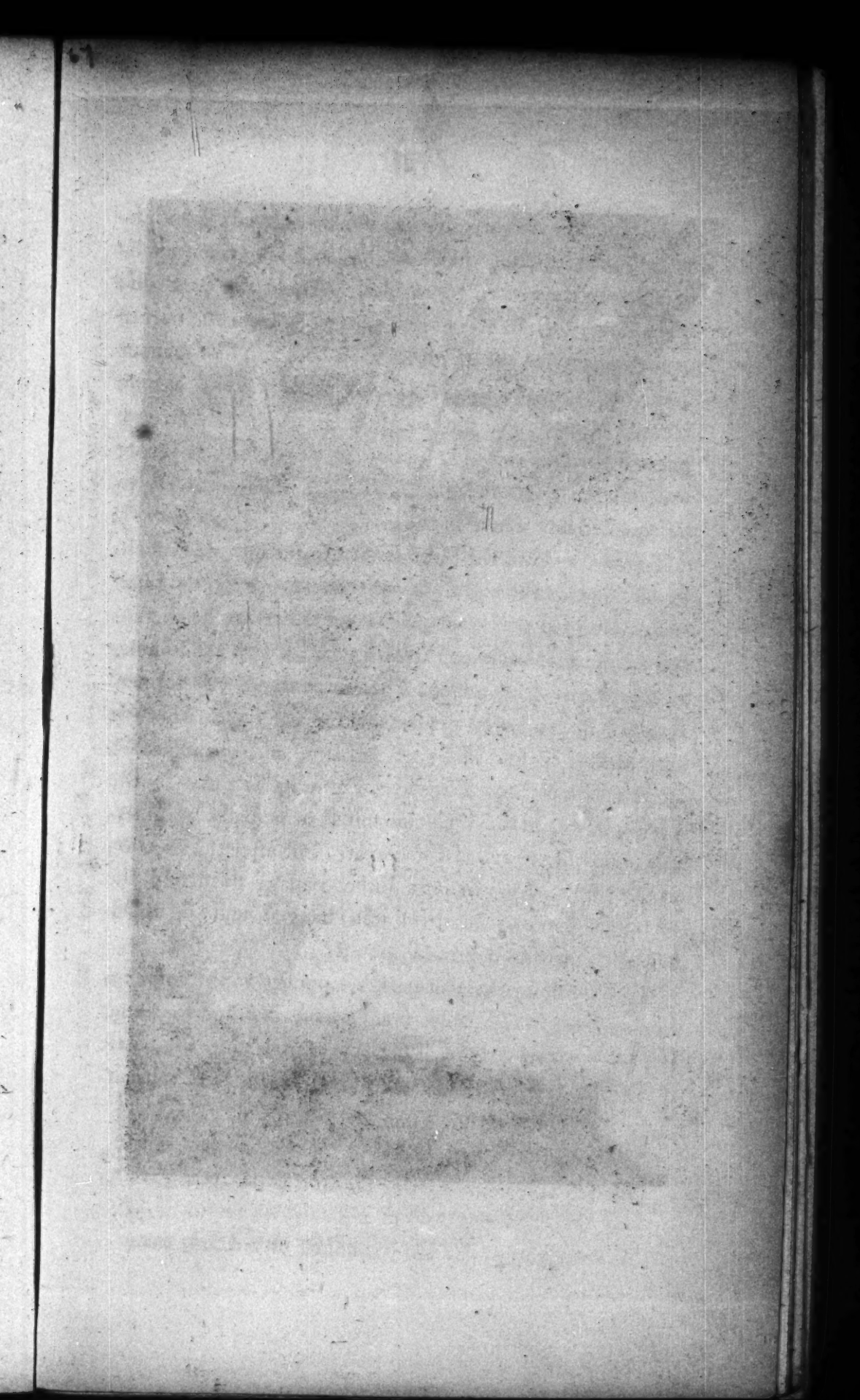
FARTHER down the Saltmarket the Bridgegate branches off towards the right; a very ancient street, originally unconnected with the old part of the town, as the intermediate buildings and streets were not at its foundation erected. The ground whereon it stands was formerly feued from a lady Lochow, in the year 1350, who was daughter of Robert duke of Albany, and grandmother to the first earl of Argyle. From its vicinity to the Clyde, it was in old times inhabited principally by fishermen, and thence called Fishersgate, but after the erection of the bridge, from being a direct passage thither to the town, the name of the street was changed, and the appellation it now gets bestowed upon it.

THE house in the Saltmarket, opposite to the entry into this street, called Silvercraig's land, is noted for being the residence of Cromwell for one winter after the battle of Dunbar ‡. At the foot, or south end of the Saltmar-

* Called Prince's street.

† An act of parliament was obtained in the year 1771 for opening this street.—*Gibson*.

‡ As great part of his army consisted of artizans, many of





PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE TRONGATE OF GLASGOW FROM THE CROSS.

ket, we meet with the Gallowgate or Molendinar burn, which after running a little farther to the west, enters the Clyde at the city shambles. Betwixt the bridge over this rivulet and the Clyde, lies the Green, one of the first ornaments of the town, whether considered in the light of tending to pleasure or convenience. Having traced the Saltmarket downwards, we return to the Cross, and going westward along the main street of the Trongate, describe shortly the different branches that spring from it on each side.

TRONGATE.

AFTER leaving that station, and passing on the right the tolbooth, the elegant buildings of the town house and exchange, the equestrian statue of William III. †, and on the left, the spire ‡ of the Tron or Laigh church, projecting its diameter into the street, we arrive at the point of intersection of the Candlerigs-street on the right or north, and of King's street immediately opposite, which in like manner with the streets above described, make right angles with the line of the Trongate.

whom settled here, Glasgow was indebted to them for several improvements they introduced.

† This statue was given to the city in the year 1734 by James McCrae, esq; governor of Madras in the East Indies, and erected upon a neat ashler pedestal encompassed with an iron rail in the year 1738.

‡ At the bottom of the steeple there was formerly a tron or place for weighing goods upon the market days, hence the name of the street where it is situated.

CANDLERIGGS.

In this street to the left as you go north, are situated the green market and guard house, and still farther on the right, Bell's street, which we mentioned before enters this street. Nearly opposite, another opened within these few years, called Wilson-street, composed of elegant buildings, runs from this westward in a line parallel to the main street of the Trongate. Proceeding onwards, we are at length stopped by the Ramshorn or North West church, built exactly at the termination of the Candlerigs. When viewed from the Trongate, this church and spire, from their relative situation to the other objects around, has a very fine appearance. When thus at the northward extremity of the Candlerigs we find two other streets strike off to the right and left: That to the right is narrow, indifferently built, and connects itself with the High-street by the Grammar School wynd, and Shuttle-street, opposite to the university. The street again to the left exhibits a strong contrast to the other. It runs straight as a sun beam for a great way west, parallel to the main street of the Trongate, and at its farthest extremity is terminated by a very handsome building, with an open court and wings adorned with all the ornaments that the Grecian architecture can bestow. This street, which is called Ingram-street, is of modern date, and as far as it is built, of polished stone.

RETURNING to the Trongate, at the south end of the Candlerigs, we find

KING'S STREET

exactly opposite.—This also runs perfectly straight like

the others, and like them very well built. On the east side a little way down, Prince's street, a narrow lane, strikes off to the Saltmarket, where is situated the post-office. Proceeding downwards, for the street has a gentle declivity, we find on the left the Wynd church, the mutton, fish and cheese markets, and on the right the flesh market, the most *elegant* of their kind in Britain*. After passing a little farther we fall in with the Bridgegate already described.

LEAVING the point in the Trongate where the Candle-rigs and the one last described strike off, and going still westward, we find on the north a new street called in honour of the duke of Brunswick, which intersects Wilson-street already mentioned. Shortly after we meet with another on the same side and date, branching from the Trongate, called

HUTCHESON-STREET,

which in like manner cuts Wilson and Ingram streets at right angles. Where this enters the Trongate, till within these two or three years stood Hutcheson's hospital, adorned with a spire and clock, the name of the founders whereof gives name to the present street. After passing a short way farther to the west, the Stockwell and Great Glaisford-street branch from the Trongate, the former on the left, and the latter on the right, handsomely built with modern houses. The

STOCKWELL

is terminated on the south by the old bridge, which connects it with the village of Gorbals.—At the bridge strikes
* Pennant.

off to the west Clyde-street, so called from its vicinity to the river, and to which it is parallel. In this street, which connects itself with the south end of Jamaica-street and the Broomielaw, are situated the town's hospital and glass works.

GREAT GLASSFORD-STREET

which also cuts Wilton and Ingram streets, has for its termination the Star Inn, an elegant building, fitted for the accommodation of the first noblemen in the kingdom. Here also stands the *Trades' Hall*, afterwards to be particularly described.

THE main street, which from the Cross to the intersection of the Stockwell and Great Glassford-street has the name of the Trongate, after passing these two last mentioned streets assumes the appellation of

ARGYLE-STREET.

THE first branching to the north from this is

VIRGINIA-STREET,

adorned with handsome buildings, and by one of which it is terminated. To this street, and near its northern extremity, Wilton-street, which we formerly took notice of as proceeding from the Candleries, unites and terminates. Proceeding on Argyle-street, we meet with another termed

MIDLER'S STREET,

which connects and cuts at right angles Ingram-street.—The houses here as in Virginia and Charlotte streets, as well as in Queen-street, St. Enoch's square, and Bucha-

nan-street after mentioned, are occupied by one family from top to bottom as in London; they are besides elegant in the extreme, and flanked with wings, which add considerably to their light and villa-like appearance; unfortunately, however, it is rather narrow.—Nearly opposite to this

DUNLOP-STREET

strikes off towards the left, where is situated the theatre. Afterwards, a little way farther

QUEEN'S STREET

branches from Argyle-street in a straight line northwards. —This is also of modern date, handsomely built, broad and airy. Near its northern extremity, where it joins George's square, and on the west side is situated that house which we before mentioned as the western termination of

INGRAM-STREET,

which from this point runs east to the Candlerigs, adorned with beautiful buildings, amongst others the *New Assembly Rooms* and the *Star Inn*, which fronts or looks down Great Galsford-street, adorn its northern side.—Beyond, lies

GEORGE'S SQUARE,

having its west boundary on a line with Queen-street. The buildings here are very elegant, particularly those upon the north; which, from the beauty of the design, and taste displayed in the execution, surpass by far any other either in this city or in Scotland. From George's

square branch northward Hanover and Frederick streets, which rise gradually from the plain up the high ground formerly mentioned. At the north-east corner of this square terminates the finest street in the new town, called

GEORGE'S STREET,

which from thence runs due east, along the side of the hill parallel to the Trongate. On the north side of this street is situated the city grammar school, and after passing two others, viz. John's street, in which is the new flesh market, and Montrose-street, it cuts the High-street a little above the university; from thence it proceeds in the same direct line, gradually sloping towards the banks of the Molendinar burn over which there is cast a bridge, and ends not far from the foot of the Drygate.

RETURNING to the head of Queen-street, where it branches from the main stem or Argyle-street, and tracing farther west we meet with

MAXWELL-STREET

on the left; then on the same side,

ST. ENOCH'S SQUARE,

composed of very fine houses, inhabited by their respective families from top to bottom, and having on the south side the church and spire of that name, and on the east the surgeons' hall.

OPPOSITE to St. Enoch's square

BUCHANAN-STREET

goes off from the main stem northwards. The east side of this street only is built, but that in so elegant a manner

as cannot fail to arrest the attention of every person of taste.—The last of consequence which we shall here mention is

JAMAICA-STREET,

handsomely built, and situated still farther west on the south side of Argyle-street, and the principal road to the New Bridge, Broomielaw, Paisley, and the west country. Here on the right is placed the Circus. At the Broomielaw, which lies at the foot of this street, there are many handsome houses, which from their situation at the quay of a navigable river, where a great number of vessels are daily loading and unloading, cannot but be particularly delightful as well as healthy.

BESIDES the streets here described, a very great number of others branch from these, whose very names it would be tedious and uninteresting to narrate.

HAVING thus taken a view, which by some perhaps may be thought too minute, of the position of the principal streets with respect to each other, and which may be further elucidated by the map annexed, we shall in the next place, premise an observation or two, and then proceed with the remainder of the description.—In the early ages, several of the streets were almost built entirely of wood, and covered with thatch. As the most dangerous consequences, however, arose from this mode, as particularly exemplified in the great fire of 1652, when upwards of one third of the city was destroyed, the erection of the houses with stone became more general, while slate became the substitute of thatch.

In some streets we have still a few of these wooden houses remaining, particularly in the Saltmarket, High-

street and Bridgegate; these, however, are rapidly decreasing, and in the course of a few years, it is hoped not a vestige of one will remain. In their stead, in the old streets which they formerly occupied, were erected handsome edifices of four or five stories high, particularly near the Cross, where they are mostly built after the Flemish manner, with gables to the street, which adds considerably to their lofty appearance, while the fronts are of polished ashler.—As you proceed westward along the main street from the Cross, the appearance of the houses still improve, till at length, in Argyle-street, as well as in the new town and other places, they put on the most elegant form that modern taste can display, and well justify, both from this cause, and the unrivalled regularity of the streets, the opinion of a celebrated writer, that it is the *best* built city he ever saw*.

We have as yet neglected to describe one of its finest ornaments, viz.

THE GREEN,

which lies to the south of the city, and forms a continuation of the plain upon which it is built. This lawn extends upwards of three quarters of a mile upon the north bank of the Clyde, though from thence, if its breadth be taken at the most advantageous part, it certainly does not measure more than a quarter of that distance.—The whole of this extent is completely inclosed and surrounded with trees, amongst which, at the eastern extremity, winds a serpentine walk, where, during the summer, the compa-

* Pennant.

ny of the city take the air, or enjoy, while in the Green, the beautiful prospect that presents itself.

THE view from this situation is indeed fine, almost on whatever hand. Towards the south the river presents itself in the foreground; beyond this, follow in long suecession fertile fields, completely inclosed and studded here and there with elegant villas, trees and humble cottages, while behind, appears the hill of Langside, distinguished by a tuft of firs, where the unfortunate Mary Stewart lost the glory of the day, by the victorious arms of Murray. Farther still, appears the hills of Cathkin, and in the extreme distance the towering point of Eaglesham closes the view.

MORE to the right another scene presents itself.—The broad bosom of the Clyde detains the eye, while lingering slow and still, it exhibits in inverted order the numerous images by which its banks are surrounded. The bridges which cross the river, the continual throng passing and re-passing alongst them, and the numerous spires of the city, tinted with a deeper azure the more remote, aided by the lively objects on the foreground, conspire to render this a most delightful scene.

TO the purposes of pleasure, the Green also adds those of convenience and utility; here is situated a public washing-house† for the clothes of the citizens, where, upon paying a small trifle, they have the use of every requisite utensil, as well as the benefit of water and of bleaching their linen.—In the Green also, the regimental corps that reside

G 2

† This year the washing-house pays to the city L.355 of rent. This sum is entirely made up from the small moieties paid by each inhabitant, for the use of the house and green, in washing and bleaching their linens.

in the city exercise; and here a great many cattle graze † for the use of the inhabitants.

IN the upper part of the Green, and immediately upon the banks of the Clyde, issues out a spring, called Arne well*, from whence a great number, from the particular excellence of the water, carry it daily into the city. Near to this place, there is also lately erected by the Humane Society, a small, but neat building, for the accommodation and recovery of such as are apparently drowned; accidents of which kind too frequently happen in this neighbourhood, from the daring spirit of the youth that bathe in the Clyde, which here has a marshy and unsafe channel for the free exercise of that amusement.

GLASGOW, like London, is surrounded by several villages, which now, from the increased size of the town, are become a part of itself. The most ancient of these is the

GORBALS,

situated immediately at the south end of the old bridge, which separates it from the city. The ground whereon this village is erected, was originally acquired by George Elphinston, merchant in Glasgow, from archbishop Porterfield in the year 1571, though it appears that for a long period prior to this, there had existed several buildings on

† The revenue arising from the pasturage of the cows fluctuates according to their number; the proprietor of each paying 40s. for five months' grazing. This year, about one hundred and thirty are upon the pasture.

* So called from a number of arn or alder trees growing in its vicinity.

the scite of the present village ; particularly, here stood a house for the reception of lepers, founded as early as the year 1350, by a lady of the name of Campbell ; the same that feued out the ground upon which the Bridgegate-street now stands.—About the middle of the Gorbals, and on the east side of the street, stands an old building, called the chapel, dedicated to St. Ninian. From the initials of S. G. E. being found inscribed upon several parts of the wall, it would appear, that this building was erected by Sir George Elphinston, who also got the Gorbals erected into a burgh of barony and regality. The lower part of this house is occupied as the parish school, the two upper stories as a prison*.

ADJOINING immediately to this village, and on the east, lies

HUTCHESON TOWN,

upon a level tract of ground†, belonging to the hospital of that name, from which it was feued. This village was begun in the year 1794, upon a regular plan, and laid out into a number of right lined streets ; some of these are already completed with houses from two to three or four stories in height, well built and covered with slate. Betwixt Hutcheson Town and that part of the Green of Glasgow, opposite the foot of the Saltmarket, a bridge was begun to be erected over the Clyde in that year, and nearly finished, when a great flood, as we have mentioned

G 3

* The Gorbals was erected into a separate parish in 1771, it having formerly belonged to that of Govan.

† Formerly called St. Ninian's croft.

in the historical department, completely ruined the design by overturning the fabric; since then, no farther attempts have been made to rebuild it, and we are informed that the scheme is given up, by which the completing of Hutchieson Town must be very considerably retarded, as many who were inclined to feu and build in that village, before such an accident, have now dropt their design, from the circuitous route that must be taken to get to the city, by the old bridge.

ON the same side of the river, and at the end of what is called the new bridge, opposite the foot of Jamaica-street, another village was lately laid out, called

TRADESTOWN.

The scite of this village was feued in the year 1790, from the Trades' house and incorporations of Glasgow.

THE principal streets extend westward from the bridge, and parallel with the river. Several of these are already built in a handsome stile, with small courts or areas behind; and when completed, we have no scruple in saying, that it certainly will be the finest village in Scotland, whether we regard the position of its streets, its buildings, or the very healthful and pleasant situation in which it is situated.

THE villages next in order are

ANDERSTON, FINNIESTON, &c.

—These lie about a mile and a half west from the center of the city, and on the same side of the Clyde, and altho' they are of older date than the two former villages, and

not built in such a regular order, yet they contain several very handsome and well finished houses.—In Finnieston is situated a large manufactory of chrystal glafs.

BETWIXT Anderston and Glasgow lie the villages of *Grahamston* and *Brownfield*, now connected with the city.—On the north, the ground is mostly occupied by gardens, running in a direction perpendicular to the river, alongst the banks of which, in this neighbourhood, are situated many elegant and agreeable villas, the property of the manufacturer or opulent merchant.

To the south east of the city lies the old village of

CALTON,

and farther on, that of

BRIDGETOWN,

so called, from its vicinity to the bridge over the Clyde, leading to the burgh of Rutherglen. Both these villages are very populous, and contain many streets, which are in general built of brick, and covered with tile, the materials for making whereof, abounding in the neighbourhood.

To the east of the city, and on the great road leading to Edinburgh, Hamilton, &c. lies

CAMLACHIE,

inhabited mostly by coaliers, employed in the mines in the neighbourhood.

To the north of the town lies the *Cowcaddens*, *Parkhouse*, and the thriving and beautiful village of *Port*

Dundas, at the extremity of the Canal. Here the houses are built in an elegant manner, mostly three and four stories high, and from their elevated situation, enjoy a most delightful prospect of the country around.

WITH regard to the number of inhabitants contained in each of these villages we shall speak, when treating in the next article of the general population of the city of Glasgow, with which they are connected, by almost uninterrupted chains of building.

OF THE POPULATION OF GLASGOW.

IF the increase of inhabitants in any nation or city, is the surest criterion of its being in a thriving condition, we certainly cannot but pronounce the prosperity of Glasgow, when we examine at different periods the state of its population.

IN the year 1609, a register of baptisms was begun in this city, which has since been carried down to the present day. In taking a view of that register for the first seven years, the medium number of children registered is 294, which multiplied by 26, makes the number of souls in Glasgow 7644. If we examine that record several years afterwards, viz. for four years preceding the Restoration, in 1660, the average number of births appears to be $564\frac{1}{4}$, which, by the same rule, gives 14,670; yet we are surprised to find the medium, in the next four years after to be only 473, which multiplied in the like manner gives 12,298.

WHETHER this decrease in the population arose from

some cause about the time of the Restoration, or whether from some defect in the register of baptisms, cannot now be determined with precision; but if the register is accurate, and to be reckoned a rule for calculation, the city does not appear to have recovered the same population it had the year preceding the Restoration, till about the year 1720.—As this register, however, includes only the number born within the royalty, the inhabitants of the suburbs are therefore excluded. To give, therefore, a more just idea of the population, it will be necessary to present a detail of the average number of burials, from the register kept for that purpose, and which includes both royalty and suburbs.

To gratify curiosity, in the following table the number of burials which relate to the royalty, are given; and this, by the average number taken for every ten years, from the beginning of the century down to the present times.

<i>Burials.</i>	
In the year, 1708	361
Average from 1701 to 1710 inclusive	493
1711 to 1720	639
1721 to 1730	711
1731 to 1740	728
1741 to 1750	823
1751 to 1760	1003
1761 to 1770	1159
1771 to 1780	1484
1781 to 1790	1924
1791 to 1796	2008

We have chosen the register of burials instead of baptisms, as many, particularly the members of the *Secession*, neglect to register their children's names in the general record.

AND, in order to assist any calculations in this matter, the result is subjoined of three different numerations which have been taken of the inhabitants.—The first is the numeration procured by Dr. Webster, about 1743, when he was making his calculations for the widows' fund, which makes the number 18,366; but in his report, made up anno 1755, the population of Glasgow and its suburbs is stated at 23,546.

THE other two were taken under the authority of the magistrates, and done with precision and accuracy, though it must be observed, that all these only relate to the royalty, or eight parishes of Glasgow, excluding the suburbs. One of these numerations was in the year 1785, when it was found that there were 9,285 houses in the city, from which deducting 183, being warehouses, or not inhabited, there remain 9,102 inhabited houses. The number of males was 16,363, of females 19,766, total 36,139, which gives the number in each house $3\frac{27}{100}$, and the proportion of males to females about 5 to 6. The other numeration which was made in summer 1791, was under such a variety of checks, that *great confidence* may be placed in it; the season of the year did not allow the students to be taken in, and the military were also excluded, as not being inhabitants. The result was 10,291 inhabited houses, and 41,777 inhabitants, male and female, within the royalty and new town, which gives the number in each family about $4\frac{1}{10}$. In these years the number of burials within the city, exclusive of the suburbs, were, ———

Burials.

In 1743 695
 1785 1451
 1791 1551

BUT a more just idea of the population of Glasgow will be had, by considering it as connected with its suburbs, from an enumeration also made in the year 1791, as follows :

Number within the city, as stated above,	41,777
In the Calton,	6,695
Anderston,	3,895
Grahamston,	896
Gorbals,	6,448
Cowcaddens, Parkhouse, &c.	1,257
Camlachie,	977
Total,	61,945

The return to Dr. Webster in 1755, }
 amounting only to } 23,546

The increase consequently is, 38,399

No new enumeration has been made since the year 1791, consequently we cannot determine with precision upon the number of inhabitants at present within the royalty or suburbs, though from the great increase of buildings since that year, and the prosperous state of trade, manufactures and commerce, we may, with some degree of confidence assert, that now they do not amount to fewer than about 65,000 souls.

OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Amongst these, that which deservedly takes the lead is the

CATHEDRAL, OR HIGH CHURCH.

This edifice, the most complete piece of Gothic architecture now in the kingdom, was founded in the year 1123, by John Achaius, bishop of Glasgow, during the reign of David the I. and in whose presence it was consecrated, in the year 1136. In the time of Joceline, who continued to carry on the building, it appears to have been dedicated, as we are informed from an inscription * upon a stone, immediately above the door of the choir, in the year 1197, though at that time the building was not far advanced.—Indeed it was a work of such magnitude, that the wealth of the see of Glasgow, was alone unable to accomplish it, and they had therefore recourse to a general contribution throughout Scotland †, which was accordingly levied and applied to this purpose.

* *Dedicata fuit hac Ecclesia Glasgouensis, anno Domini millesimo centesimo nonagesimo septimo pridie, Calendae Junii.*

† This we learn from the 48th canon of the provincial councils of the church of Scotland, held at Perth in 1243 and 1269, of the following tenor: “Moreover, we strictly enact, that the business of the building of the church of Glasgow, be, upon all Lord’s days and festivals, faithfully and diligently explained in all churches, after saying of the mass, from the beginning of Lent to the 8th day after Easter, and that the indulgencies granted to those assisting at the building,

DESCRIPTION.

THE cathedral stands at the upper or north end of the High-street, upon the summit of that ridge, formerly mentioned, and where it declines to the Molendinar or Gal-lowgate burn. Its form, like most other edifices of the kind, erected during the reign of superstition in this country, is that of a cross, whose greatest length lies east and west, and consequently the transverse parts north and south.—From the middle of the building springs the great tower, which, for at least 30 feet above the roof, is of a square form, and terminates in a battlement and bal-

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“ which we have ordered to be written in every church, may
 “ be distinctly explained in the vulgar language to the parish-
 “ ioners; and that their alms, the effects of persons dying in-
 “ testate, and pious legacies, may be faithfully collected accord-
 “ ing to usage, hitherto approved and delivered to the deacons
 “ of places, in the nearest chapter, without any deduction; and
 “ that during the said space of time no sermon for any other
 “ business be admitted in the parochial churches.”

Although the name of the architect by whom the church was designed does not now appear from any inscription about the building, yet from one upon the Abbey church of Melros, in 1146, we are informed with regard to this particular, in the following uncouth rhyme:

“ John Murdo sum tym callit was I,
 “ And born in Parysse certainly,
 “ And had in kepying all mason werk
 “ Of Sanctandroys, the hye kyrk
 “ Of Glasgu, Melros, and Paslay,
 “ Of Nyddysdayl, and of Galway.
 “ Pray to God, and Mari baith,
 “ And sweet St. John, keep this haly kyrk frae skaith.

lustrade.—Within this rises an octangular spire to a great height, that is again ornamented by two smaller ballustrades, at equal distances from each other and the top of the spire.—The octagon betwixt these is beautified with several Gothic windows, and four small pyramidal spires, which rise from within the first battlement at the bottom of the octagon. Upon the west end of the cathedral, rises another square tower, till it is upon a level with the battlement of the great steeple. Here it terminates in a pyramidal leaden roof, adorned with a fane.—In this steeple is placed the clock, and a very large bell, no less than 12 feet 1 inch in circumference, which acts as the curfew to the inhabitants at the hour of ten each night; and from its grave and deeply sonorous note is excellently adapted to the purpose*.

From east to west the cathedral is externally divided on

* In the winter of 1789 this bell having been accidentally cracked by some persons who had got admission to the steeple, it was taken down and sent to London, where, in the following year it was refounded by *Mears*.—On the outside, is the following inscription:

In the year of Grace,

1594

MARCUS KNOX,

A Merchant in Glasgow,

Zealous for the interest of the Reformed Religion,

Caused me to be fabricated in Holland

For the use of his fellow-citizens of Glasgow,

And placed me with solemnity

In the Tower of their Cathedral,

My function

Was announced by the impress on my bosom,

Me audite, venius Doctrinam Sanctam et Difcas *.

* Come, that ye may learn holy doctrine.

both sides into compartments, by buttresses of equal dimensions, between which are placed Gothic windows of several different patterns. This succession of windows is interrupted in the middle of the building by the transverse section of the cross, as well as by two very large windows on opposite sides of the cathedral, each 40 feet high and 22 feet wide at the base, which are directly under the great tower in the center of the church. Above this first range of windows the wall terminates in a battlement, within which springs the lowest roof, till it meets the second or inner wall, which rises from thence for a number of feet, and in like manner with the fore or lower wall, is divided into compartments by small square projections, between each of which are placed three narrow Gothic windows, directly above each of those in the first storey; it then terminates in the same manner with the lower wall, capped with a leaden roof.

Owing to the declivity of the ground upon which the cathedral is placed, a great difference of height appears

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And

I was taught to proclaim the hours of unheeded time.

195 years had I sounded these awful warnings,

When I was broken

By the hands of inconsiderate and unskilful men.

In the year 1790,

I was cast into the furnace,

Refounded at London,

And returned to my sacred vocation.

Reader,

Thou also shalt know a resurrection,

May it be unto eternal life.

Thomas Adams, fctt, London, 1790

in favour of the east side, where the ground is lowest, in-
 somuch, that although on the west of the church, the bot-
 tom of the first range of windows are within a few feet
 of the ground, yet by being carried horizontal, when the
 succession arrives at the other end they are very conside-
 rably elevated, and betwixt them and the ground a lower
 tier of small windows extend from the east of the cathed-
 ral to the transverse section, where they terminate.—

These give light to what is now called the *Barony church*.

From the south-west corner of the cathedral, the con-
 fessorial house projects, adorned on each side with abut-
 ments similar to those between the windows in the church.
 In this house the bishops' courts were formerly held for
 taking cognizance of ecclesiastical disputes, within a cer-
 tain district called the *Commisariat*.

THE principal entry into the cathedral was from the
 west, betwixt the confessorial house and the tower, which
 both project a considerable way from the gable of the
 church. This gate, which is very large and magnificent,
 is now shut up, and the common entries are by the south,
 leading directly into the cathedral, which is divided into
 the *Outer Church, Choir, Inner High, and Barony Churches*.

The most westerly of these divisions is the

OUTER CHURCH,

formerly a part of the choir, and from which it is now
 separated by a stone partition. Here, two rows of Goth-
 ic columns of great height and thickness, run from west
 to east parallel to the walls, from which they are distant
 several feet. These pillars are connected with each other
 by arches which spring from the capitals, and at the top
 unite in a common center.

UPON these arches are built the great inner walls formerly mentioned, which contract the breadth of the building in the upper part as much as their supports are distant from the outer wall. Between each pillar is placed through the whole range Gothic windows which illuminate the area of the church on the ground floor. Another tier of smaller windows placed along the upper wall enlighten the vacant space.

CHOIR.

HERE the grandeur of the architecture manifests itself more strikingly than in the division we have last left. In this place the same range of pillars and windows are continued which were before described. The four most easterly of these columns support the great tower or steeple in the center of the church, and according to the weight they bear, are proportionally strong*. Between the two on each side are the large opposite windows†, which appear, when viewed from the outside, in the center of the church. Betwixt these great pillars also, from the floor of the choir, a flight of steps on each side descend into the large burying vault or Barony church. And immediate-

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* Each of these pillars is 29 feet in circumference.

† The front window, or that towards the south, is divided longitudinally by four pillars or bars, which in the middle are crossed thereby, forming 12 parallel windows.—Over these is a large circular one, 10 feet diameter, with two smaller windows to fill up the vacuity which a circle inscribed in a Gothic arch necessarily occasions. The window to the north is perfectly similar, except that it has five bars which run from top to bottom without being crossed.

ly above, at the east end four or five steps lead up to the nave or main body of the cathedral, called the

INNER HIGH CHURCH.

In this place, as in the choir, two range of columns run parallel to the walls, and support in like manner, though by a double tier of arches, the upper row of windows. The pillars here, are consequently not so lofty as in the last mentioned place, but are evidently of finer workmanship, and have their capitals richly adorned with flowers and fruit. From these capitals spring the arches, which together with those arising from the corresponding columns on the walls, intersect each other at the key-stone, which is in every instance finely carved.

In this manner alongst the church, a gallery on both sides is formed with an arched roof, through which the light strikes from the windows into the body of the church. Above this range of columns is another succession which support the highest tier of windows that enlighten the upper part of the cathedral. From the top of the inner walls, immediately above these windows, an arched roof springs to a vast height, finely ornamented. On the east, or in the gable of the church, is a great window divided by parallel bars in the form of columns; and on the west, is the situation of the organ loft, ornamented with a great variety of figures now much defaced.

RECEDING from the body of the church on the east, and entering immediately below the great window, is the space formerly occupied by the altar. The roof here is supported by five pillars, over which was a terrace-walk. On the north side of the altar is the vestry; the roof arched, and supported by one pillar in the center of the house:

arched pillars from every angle terminate in the grand pillar, which is 19 feet high. In this church, upon the north, is the seat appointed for his majesty, directly opposite to the pulpit, and projecting about three feet from the main body of the loft. Upon the breast of the seat is the royal arms, on one side a thistle, and on the other a rose, both crowned, and cut in cedar. Pillars of the Corinthian order arise from the level of the loft, and support the canopy ornamented with carvings.

THE BARONY CHURCH,

which was formerly used as a burying vault, is situated immediately under the nave or Inner High church, to the east of the cross. The pillars here in like manner, with those in the other divisions of the cathedral, run parallel to the walls; they are exceedingly strong and massive, and from their position and the smallness of the windows which are no more than narrow apertures, the area is rendered dark and gloomy, which combined with the grave and solemn air peculiar to the Gothic architecture, cannot fail to cast a temporary damp upon the most volatile spirit.

THE principal entries to this church, as we have before remarked, were situated betwixt the great pillars in the choir which support the middle tower: these are now shut up, and the passages lie in the north and south walls. To the east of this place, and immediately below the altar, is situated the place of interment for the heritors of the Barony parish, where is still shewn the monument of St. Mungo or Kentigern, as well as the reservoir, wherein the priests formerly kept their holy water.

A STILL more dismal gloom here prevails:—the walls

are black, and hung around with shreds of escutcheons, these shadowy emblems of human grandeur, while on every side, lie "skulls and coffins, epitaphs and worms†."

IN the north cross of the cathedral was the chapter-house, which had a communication with the nave by a vaulted entry. The south cross immediately opposite has never been completed. It is now used as a burying-place for the clergy of the city, and is reckoned a very fine piece of architecture, and superior to any other part of the building. The roof which is arched, is supported by a middle range of pillars running north and south, having their capitals very highly ornamented with the figures of fruit, flowers, &c. Corresponding to these, are columns adjoining to the walls, which as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and are every where met at acute angles by their opposites, ornamented with carvings at the crossing and crossing of the lines. The outside, like the main body of the cathedral is also adorned with abutments and windows, over which the figures of different animals are cut in stone; and above the roof, which rises to no great height from the ground, is now a small garden, ornamented with flower pots and shrubbery, the life-rent property of the magistrate to whose care the disposing of the burying ground in the church-yard is committed. This south

† Around the cathedral is situated a cemetery called the High Church Yard, inclosed with a wall, against which are built many sepulchral monuments.—For many ages, this spot has continued to be the principal burying ground of the city, and at present upwards of 750 are interred upon an average annually.—Of late, a new piece of ground, immediately adjoining the church yard upon the north, has been taken in for the purpose of making an addition to the cemetery.

cross is of a much more recent date than the other parts of the cathedral, having been founded and built to its present height by bishop Blacader about the year 1500.

THOUGH we have endeavoured in the above description to be as clear and explicit as possible, with a view of conveying a proper idea of this venerable structure, yet we are sensible that after all, no notion can be formed from that description any thing adequate to what it merits, as it is one of these objects which to be fully understood must be seen†.

FROM the elevated situation of the cathedral, its steeples command a most extensive prospect, well worthy of attention either to the stranger or citizen, from its almost unrivalled variety. To the east, the whole vale of Clyde, rich in towns, in seats and in palaces, presents itself to view. In this direction, for a considerable way, long lawns, intermixt with trees and villas, gratify the eye.

† The cathedral is enlightened with 157 windows, including the Barony church; is supported with 147 pillars, high and low; and is in circumference round the walls, without following the line of measure of the isles 325 ells, or 973 feet.—Its length within the walls is 284 feet; breadth 65 feet.—The height of the choir from the floor to the roof is 90 feet, that of the nave or Inner High church five feet less; the roof of the Barony church 18 feet. The altitude of the great tower or middle steeple 223 feet from the floor of the choir, which is 100 feet higher than the level of the Clyde at the old bridge of Glasgow.

This stately edifice, as we have before mentioned in the historical narrative, was preserved from destruction by the townsmen at the Reformation, who, though zealous reformers, listened to the judicious remonstrance of their chief magistrate—"I am for pulling down the High church," said the provost, "but not till we have first built a new one."—*News.*

Beyond, appear the lofty towers of Bothwell, and princely seat of the Hamiltons; and farther on, as the banks begin to grow more steep, a long succession of splendid houses, towering from amongst the woods, tinged with azure the farther they recede, captivate the attention. Still more remote, appears the county town, crowned as it were with the lofty mountain of Finto, which fills up the back ground of this delightful scene.—If you turn to the west, the populous manufacturing town of Paisley; the castle of Mearns and Cruickstone, noted for the residence of the unfortunate Mary Stewart, and the noble fortress of Dumbarton, perched upon a rock, appear full in view; the hills of Renfrewshire and the snow cap mountains of Argyll still farther off, terminate the prospect. To the north, the Campsie hills at the distance of ten, and in the opposite direction, those of Cathkin, distant five miles, elose an unrivalled landscape.

THE COLLEGE CHURCH.

UPON the scite of the present edifice, which stands on the east side of the High-street, was formerly placed the church of the Black friars, a beautiful Gothic pile, of great antiquity. Unfortunately, this building was destroyed by a severe storm of thunder and lightning in the year 1666; and in its stead, the College church (so called from its vicinity to the university) was erected at the expence of near L. 2000 in the year 1699. For either the exterior or internal appearance of this edifice we can say little; neither indeed could much be expected as to the display of taste, in such places of worship as were erected during a whining and puritanical age, who consi-

dered elegance and ornament still in a worse light than simply superfluous. Upon the west front, which is separated from the street by an open area, is erected a tower of no great height, in which hangs the bell for assembling the congregation.

THE TRON, OR LAIGH CHURCH,

is a fine modern building, erected in the year 1794, upon the scite of the old church, which was destroyed by fire, on the 8th day of February 1793, as mentioned in the historical narrative. The present building stands on the south side of the Trongate, betwixt the Saltmarket and King's street, and directly at the back of the tower or steeple that projects into the street. From being surrounded on all sides by houses, it might naturally enough be concluded that it is but indifferently lighted; this, however, is not the case, for besides a great many windows upon all sides, some of them very large, particularly on the south, the church is crowned by a handsome glass dome, which fully illuminates the whole area. The inside of the church is besides well executed in the workmanship, and during the winter is heated by stoves.

The steeple or spire, which from its situation, forms one of the most striking features in the Trongate-street, was built in the year 1637. It is for at least the half of its height from the ground of a square form, terminated by a ballustrade. Within this rises an octagon spire, ornamented with windows in the Gothic form, projecting perpendicularly as in the cathedral steeple. Above these another ballustrade encircles it, and then a second succession of small windows of the same form with

the others. The height of this tower is 126 feet from the level of the street to the top of the spire.

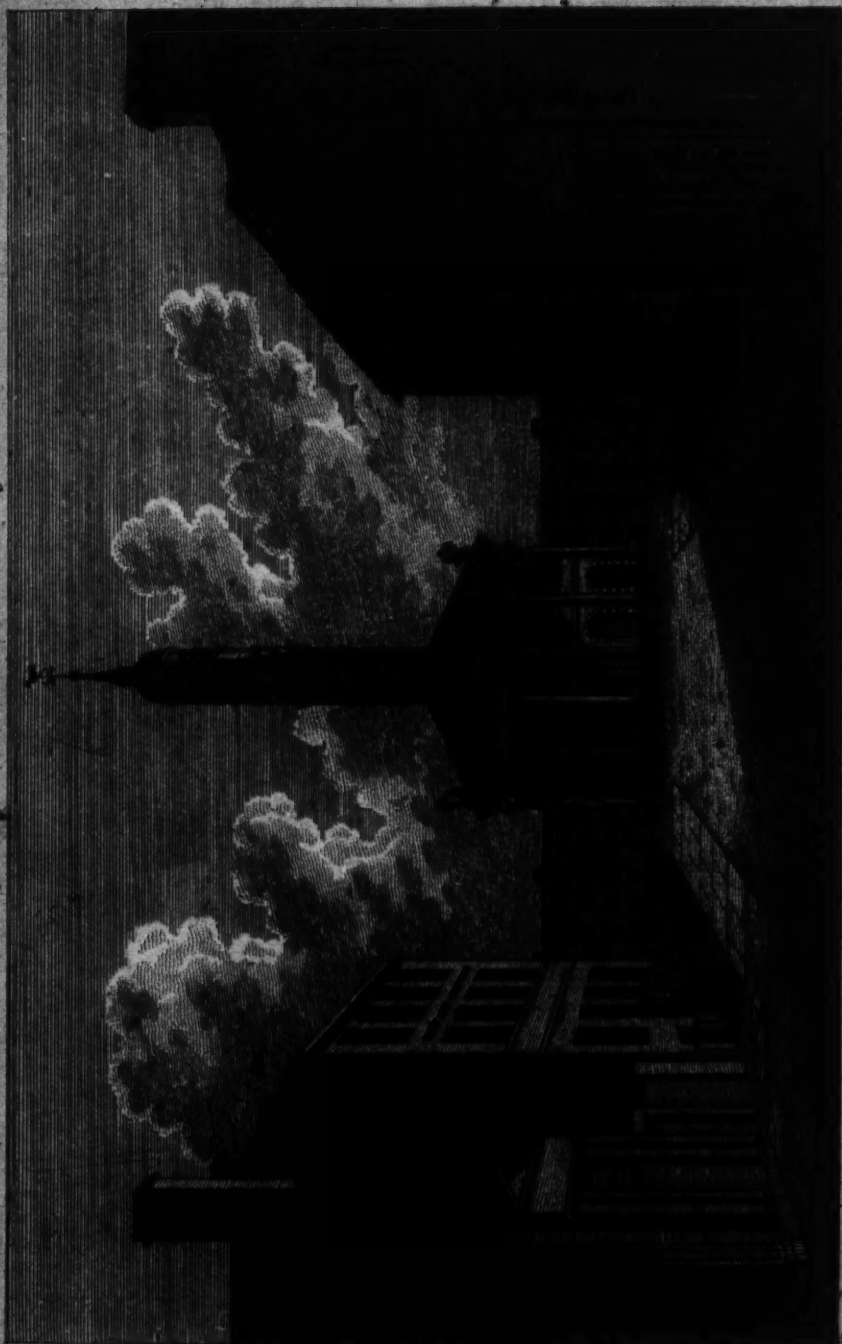
THE WYND CHURCH

like the Tron Church, is situated very disadvantageously, by being inclosed with buildings.—It is placed to the west of King's street, with which it has a free communication, and betwixt the Back and New Wynds, about half way down towards the Bridgegate.—This church was originally built by a party of presbyterians in the year 1687, in consequence of an indulgence at that time allowed them by government to hear their own preachers, in place of the curates then in possession of the established churches.—It has since then been rebuilt at the expence of the community, and neatly finished within.—Here is no tower, clock or bell, so that externally it has the appearance more of a dissenting meeting-house than one of the established churches.

THE NORTH-WEST, OR RAMSHORN CHURCH

is situated at the northern extremity of the Candleriggs street, to which with its lofty steeple it is a fine termination. This edifice was erected by the town in the year 1724, in consequence of the increasing population of the city. Its form is that of a parallelogram, lying east and west, if we except a traverse part or aisle, that runs from the center of the building a short way towards the north. It is well lighted by several very large windows that run from near the level of the ground to the pediment, circular at the top, and divided perpendicularly by stone pillars.

Engraved for Chapman's Guide to Glasgow.



VIEW OF ST ANDREW'S CHURCH and ADJACENT BUILDINGS from the WEST.

Drawn by J. D. Smith.

This church is also ornamented with lustres, and a clock in the front of the gallery opposite the pulpit. From the front towards the south, rises a square tower, with a ballustrade, and four dial plates. Above this the steeple contracts its square, and one storey from the ballustrade, terminates in a handsome ogée roof, covered with lead, and a gilt fan or weather-cock placed at the height of 140 feet from the ground.—The next in order is

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

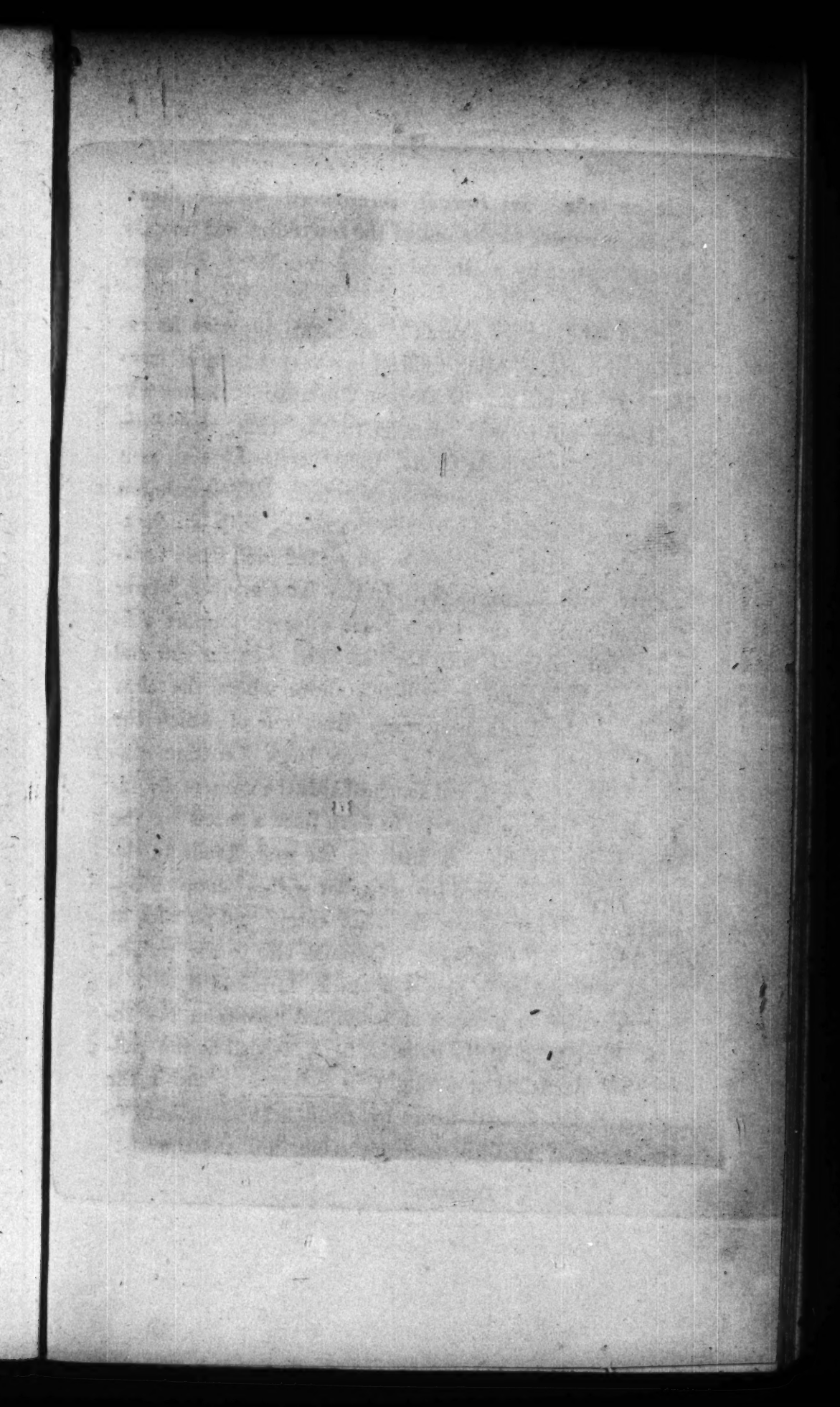
situated in the square of that name, to the east of the Salt-market, and south of the Gallowgate, with both of which streets it has an easy and open communication. This church was founded in the year 1739, but not finished till the year 1756. It is a most elegant building, and does great credit to the taste of the architect, as well as those by whom the work was executed.

THE front towards the west is graced by a portico with six columns of the Corinthian order, towards which you ascend by a magnificent flight of steps. Around the building, the same order is continued in the form of pilasters, betwixt each of which are placed windows, arched circularly, that illuminate the inside. Above the columns in the front, is placed a triangular pediment inclosing the arms of the city, cut in bas relief, and at each angle of the pediment, as well as around the ballustrade which capes the north and south sides, stand a number of vases cut in stone. Though the church is thus elegant, yet the steeple is by no means corresponding; it is a heavy looking tower, which at some distance appears of a greater diameter near the top than farther down, contrary to all

rule or taste. Its summit is crowned with a dome, which in respect to the rest of the tower has not unaptly been compared by a late celebrated tourist* to a pepper box.

THE inside of the church by no means disgraces its exterior appearance, being finished in a very beautiful manner. A double row of elegant Corinthian columns extend from east to west, parallel to the walls, and from which they are distant several feet, thereby forming as it were a kind of open gallery on each side. These columns have corresponding pilasters in the walls, with which above the capitals, they join by an arched roof, finely ornamented with stucco work. In the same manner, above the main body of the church, these columns support a similar roof, adorned with the like taste. (In the east end of the church, and immediately above where the altar stands in the English churches (from one of which the model of this was taken) is a very large Venetian window. To the north and south of this the corners are filled up by small apartments, so as to form a recess for the altar in the middle. A little to the west, stands an elegant pulpit, supported by one pillar with a canopy; opposite to this runs down the main entry, and parallel at the sides the lesser passages. Opposite also to the pulpit, in the west gable, is placed a clock, surrounded with a representation of groupes of fruits and flowers in bas relief. The front of the galleries here, as well as the pulpit, are pannelled or wrought in mahogany; and in the winter season several stoves by their heat contribute to render this church still more agreeable.

* Pennant.



Engraved for Chapman, Bennett & Co. by H. W. Brown.



VIEW OF SAINT ENOCH'S CHURCH, the SURGEONS HALL, and SQUARE.

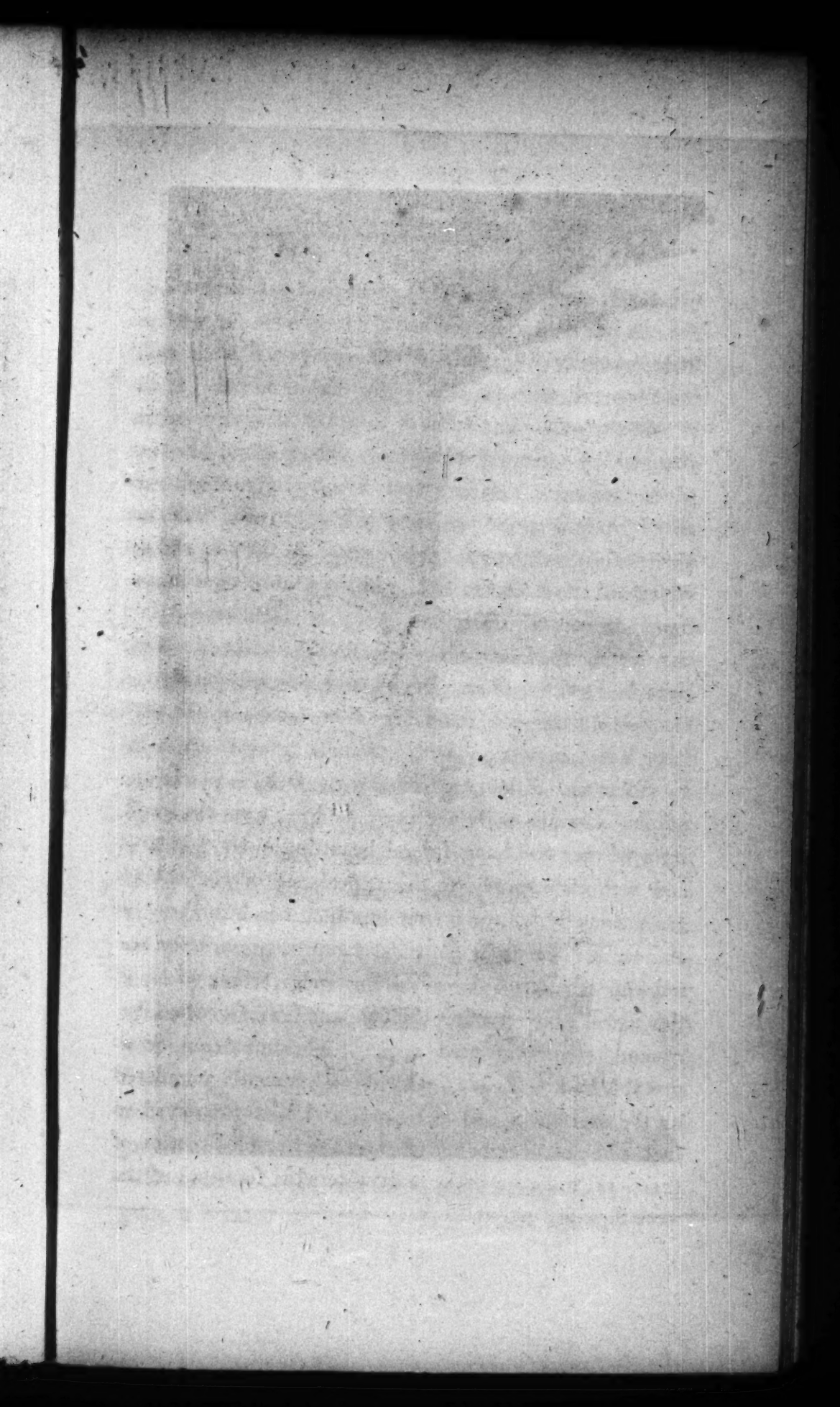
ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH.

THIS is also placed in a square of the same name, deriving its appellation from a rivulet, formerly mentioned, in describing the situation of Glasgow, called St. Enoch's burn, which bounds the royalty to the west.—The foundation-stone of this church was laid on the 12th day of April, 1780, and now that it is finished, it very deservedly merits attention. Its form, like that of St. Andrew's, is a parallelogram or oblong square, running north and south, having a portico above the main entry in the north gable, supported by columns of the Doric order.—At each corner of the church, as well as at the points of the triangular pediments at the termination of the north and south fronts, are placed vases, finely cut in stone. From the north gable rises the spire, adorned in successive stories with pilasters of the different orders, and beautifully tapering, till it terminates in a cone and fan. The inside is suitable to the exterior appearance of this elegant place of worship, being well lighted, particularly by a large Venetian window to the south, as well as having the seats regularly placed and well finished.

THESE nine churches are the whole that at present belong to the establishment in Glasgow. Several chapels of ease are, however, here excepted, besides a numerous list of meeting houses afterwards to be mentioned, belonging to the people of different persuasions. We shall only at present take notice of

THE ENGLISH CHAPEL, II

situated at the south end of the Saltmarket, a little to the east. It was erected in the year 1751, when it met with no little opposition, from the fanatical spirit prevailing amongst the lower orders, who vilified it by the appellation of the *Whistling Kirk*.—The spirit of these times is, now luckily changed, by giving place to more enlarged and generous ideas, inasmuch, that any sect, without opposition, may now worship according to their tenets, provided these are not tending to destroy the public peace, or the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of the country. This church contains an organ upon the west, is handsomely laid out, having the fronts of the lofts finely pannelled, and the seats laid with cushions stuffed and covered with green cloth.—On the east stands the altar, above which is a large Venetian window, with festoon hangings. At a little distance, and looking towards the west, is placed the pulpit, adorned with a canopy hanging from the roof; from whence also hang several beautiful lustres, gilt, that add very considerably to the appearance of the chapel. Unfortunately, however, its situation has been very ill chosen, as it stands in a low and damp situation, upon the immediate banks of the Molendinar burn, whose waters at this place, after receiving the common sewers of the city, cannot be complimented upon their transparency or agreeable look. Besides, it has been frequently inundated by the overflowings of the river, and that sometimes to such a height, as not only to cover the humble situation of the clerk, but even bathe in its waters the footstool of the more dignified pulpit.



Engraved for Chapman, Stevens & Co. by J. M. Smith, Glasgow.



VIEW OF THE INNER COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THESE were deservedly, before the erection of the new college at Edinburgh, esteemed the first in Scotland.— And though they are now, with regard to elegance, excelled by that later edifice, yet as to situation, in point of air or healthfulness, when we take into consideration the extensive garden opening into the country, the university here has certainly the advantage of that in the metropolis, which is altogether confined, by being situated in the center of a large populous city, and walled as it were around with lofty edifices of five and six stories in height.

THE college buildings lie about half way up the High-street of Glasgow, on the east side, to which they present a front of about three hundred and thirty feet in length. This consists of three stories, built of polished ashler, and as many tier of windows. The main gate is situated in the center of the front towards the street, and is elegantly ornamented with rustic work; immediately over this is placed the royal arms cut in bas relief and gilt, and at each side a ballustrade projecting four or five feet from the wall.—Two other lofty arched gates, at a considerable way north and south of the main passage, enter from the street, the one into an elegant court, where the professors reside, paved with stone at the sides, and in the middle laid with gravel.—In the center is a well, built in a pyramidal form of polished stone, for the accommodation of the families in the court. The other gate leads into a small garden or area.

DIRECTLY behind the front, and entering by the main gate, is situated two other areas or courts, one behind the

other.—The first is 88 feet long and 44 broad. On the south side is a handsome stair-case, consisting of two flights, leading up to the public hall, and inclosed by a balustrade on each side cut in stone, as are also the figures of a lion and unicorn placed at the middle of the ascent.

In this hall, which is well finished, are two historical paintings after Rubens; the one representing the martyrdom of St. Katharine, the other, the disciples bearing our Saviour, after the crucifixion, to the place of burial. In the charter room, which is immediately adjoining, and where the records of the university are kept, are three very fine portraits, particularly that of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter of London, in a studious attitude, and just about to write. Before him, on a table, lie some anatomical preparations, and in the back ground, a view of part of his library. This portrait, which is most admirably finished, was, it is said, the last work that proceeded from the pencil of that English Apelles, Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Another of these paintings represent the late Mr. Orr of Barrowfield, formerly lord rector of the university. This has the date 1730 marked upon it. The last portrait is that of the present earl of Buchan, whose love of literature and attachment to the fine arts is well known.

In this first court is also situated the divinity hall, ornamented with a number of good portraits, some of them very fine. Amongst the number are William III. his Queen and her sister Anne; George Buchanan the Scottish poet and historian; John Knox and Martin Luther, the celebrated adversaries of the church of Rome; archbishop Boyd; Mr. Zacharias Boyd*, formerly minister of

* There is also a statue of this clergyman over the entry to the inner court.

the barony church, and a benefactor to the university; a very excellent portrait of professor Simson, the mathematician; and of Dr. Leechman, the late principal of the college, &c.

THE second court is much more spacious than the first, being 103 feet long by 79 in breadth, and of which an exact representation is given in the annexed plate.—It is paved as the other with hewn stone, and consists of elegant buildings, with circular stair-cases, terminated by conical roofs. On the west of this court, and directly above the passage from the outer area, is the university tower or steeple, built of a square form, with a ballustrade as in the steeple of the North West church, and, like it, terminating in a fane, with an ogée roof. On the north of the roof projects a thunder rod, which is carried downwards the whole height of the steeple (135 feet) to the earth. In this spire is placed a good clock with dial plates fronting the four quarters. On the east of this court is another area, surrounded on three sides by buildings, but open eastward towards the garden, from which it is separated by a painted rail of iron, with a handsome gateway. This area, like the great side court, with which it has a communication on the north is laid with gravel.

THE garden lies immediately beyond, and is undoubtedly the finest appendage to the buildings of the university. It gently slopes towards the Molendinar burn, and is every where completely inclosed and subdivided by fine trees, grass plots, and rectilineal gravel walks. In length from north to south it extends along the back of the College and High-street, from the Old to the New Vennel, with which it has a communication, though in breadth it is considerably less. Within its area are included seven

acres of ground, kept always in grass, except at the borders, which are planted with a variety of plants and shrubbery. From the garden a bridge of one arch is cast over the Molendinar burn to the opposite bank, which is steep and finely wooded. A walk leads from thence directly east to the observatory, placed in an elevated situation.— This building was erected at the expence of the university, to answer the purposes of the professor of astronomy and natural philosophy, and is well furnished with telescopes, quadrants, and other astronomical instruments. Amongst others, a very fine reflecting telescope, constructed by the ingenious Dr. Herschel, ten feet in length, and as many inches in diameter, the only one, it is believed, at this time in Scotland.

UPON the south of the area, which we described before entering the garden, is situated, in a handsome and well lighted building, the library of the university. Towards building this apartment, which contains a gallery supported upon pillars, that beneficent nobleman, the first duke of Chandos, when he visited the college, gave L. 500. Here are kept no less than twenty thousand volumes for the use of the professors and students, many of them exceedingly scarce, and some no where else to be found; amongst this last class are several valuable manuscripts, particularly a very singular version of the bible, wrote about four hundred years ago upon parchment, curiously illuminated, with small emblematical paintings at the beginning of each chapter.

HERE are also preserved in cases, numbers of monumental and other stones, taken out of the Roman wall or Graham's dyke, in this part of the kingdom; some are well cut and ornamented: most of them were done to per-

perpetuate the memory of the party who performed such or such works, others in memory of officers who died in the country. The greatest part of these have been engraven, at the expence of the university, in a series of plates. Here, however, it would be too tedious, and probably uninteresting, were we to particularise and describe the several figures that appear upon each.—One or two, however, cannot certainly be improper.

THE I. plate exhibits Victory reclined on a globe, with a palm in one hand, a garland in the other, and a pediment above, supported by two fluted pilasters, with Corinthian capitals; beneath, is a boar, a common animal in sculptures found in Britain, probably because they were in plenty in our forests. Both these are in honour of the emperor Antoninus Pius.

NONE is more instructive, than that engraven on plate III. on which appears a Victory about to crown a Roman horseman, armed with a spear and shield. Beneath him are two Caledonian captives naked and bound, with their little daggers (like the modern dunks) by them. On another compartment of the stone is an eagle and sea goat, to denote some victory gained in the course of their work near the sea, for it was devoted by a party of the *Legio Secunda Augusta*, on building a certain portion of the wall.

THE XVI. plate is monumental. The figure is very elegant, representing one gracefully recumbent, dressed in a loose robe; beneath, is a wheel, denoting, according to the conjecture of an eminent antiquary, that at the time of his death he was engaged with a party on the road; and by him is an animal resembling the *musmar*, or Siberian goat.

THE TOWN HOUSE AND OLD ASSEMBLY ROOMS

are both contained in one building, situated at the Cross, immediately west of, and adjoining to the prison. The front is supported by strong rusticated pillars of a square form, which connect with each other by arches, having for their key sculptured heads, cut in stone. Immediately above these a range of Ionic pilasters, fluted, support a rich entablature. Over the entablature is a ballustrade, with vases above each pilaster. Under the arches which connects the range of rusticated columns in the ground storey, is a spacious piazza, where the merchants retire, when hindered by the weather from walking on the Exchange†, directly before the front of this building.

THE Town Hall which is on the east, as the Assembly Rooms are on the west half of this edifice, is a handsome and large room. In length, it measures 52 feet,—in breadth 27,—and in height 24. Here are full length portraits of all our monarchs since James the I. of England, and an excellent one by Ramsay, of Archibald, duke of Argyle, in his robes as lord Justice-General. It is impossible to view this picture, without being struck with its beauty: The figure almost starts from the canvas, from the able distribution and management of the light and shade; and in viewing the face, you can hardly persuade yourself but you see real life. The robes are no less

† The Exchange is well paved with hewn stone, and properly fenced from the street.

skillfully done; the several folds, the ermine, and the reflected light which the scarlet produces upon its snowy whiteness in particular situations, are productive of the happiest effect.

THE Assembly Room is likewise a fine apartment, richly ornamented with Corinthian columns, fluted, and three large crystal lustres to enlighten the hall. Its length is 47 feet,—breadth 24,—and of the same height with the Town Hall. It is now, however, too small to accommodate the citizens, and another, afterwards to be described, has been erected in Ingram-street, which will completely obviate this defect.

THE TONTINE COFFEE ROOM AND HOTEL.

IN the year 1781 a number of the most respectable citizens opened a subscription, by way of tontine, for erecting these buildings, the produce or rent whereof was to be distributed amongst the subscribers, according to the endurance of any life they should propose at the time of subscription; and thus annually, till such time as only one of the original nominees was in existence; when, upon such an event taking place, the whole buildings became the property of the original subscriber or his heirs, and which he or they could sell or dispose of at pleasure.*

* This Tontine was divided into 107 shares at 50*l.* each.—Twelve of these shares now belong to the common fund, from the death of an equal number of the persons nominated at the time of subscription.—It is impossible to say exactly how these shares sell at present, as that depends entirely upon the age, constitution, and mode of life of the nominee. At an average, however, L. 100 is thought a good price for a share, provided

The subscription upon these terms, was in a short time filled up; and a proper place being fixed upon for the buildings, they were accordingly erected in an area immediately adjoining the Town House, upon the north.

THE Coffee Room is 72 feet in length, and of a proportional breadth, and is universally allowed to be the most elegant in Britain, and most probably in Europe. Its main entry is from under the piazza of the Town House or Exchange. Upon each side of the door are placed two very large windows from the floor to the roof, which communicate the light to the room from the street. About half way down the Coffee Room, is a very large Venetian window upon the east, and upon the other side, exactly opposite is another, looking into the bar, upon the north side of which is a door communicating with the Hôtel. The extremity of the room northward is in the form of a bow, divided by pillars, making one complete magnificent window from side to side. Near to the main entry, the roof, which is very high, is supported by columns of the Doric order, with correspondent pilasters upon the walls, and in this place, a dome of glass enlightens, with the other end windows, the south side of the room. From the roof also, are hung several magnificent lustres finely gilt, which when lighted give an air of grandeur to the place, pleasantly demonstrative of the riches and taste of the city of Glasgow.

AROUND the inside of the bow, as well as the four fire places, are placed the seats for the subscribers. Betwixt the nominee is not engaged in a hazardous employment, or resides out of the country.

The Tontine Coffee Room and Hotel draw at present of rent to the subscribers about L. 700 per annum.

the door and the large windows upon each side is a space upon the wall for advertisements, and immediately below, a small desk with a book, wherein the arrivals and departures of the several vessels connected with the city are daily marked down. Subscribers† of a guinea per annum, are entitled to the use of the room, newspapers and magazines, of which no Coffee Room in Britain can boast a greater variety. For here are not only the whole Scotch papers, but also the greatest part of those published in London, as well as some from Ireland, France, &c. besides reviews, magazines, and other periodical publications. At the daily arrival of the mail, a more stirring, lively, and anxious scene can hardly be imagined. Indeed, no part of the day passes without some concourse of subscribers, or of strangers at the hôtel, whom their liberality permits freely to partake the benefit of the room. At those hours when the news of the morning may be said to have grown cold, the monthly publications claim attention in their turn, or people meet for the sake of looking out their acquaintance, or of engaging in casual parties of conversation.

HERE you are not offended as in London, and several other towns, upon entering places of this description, with clouds of smoke and fumes of tobacco, or with that brutal noise proceeding from the too free use of liquor; neither of which are allowed to be used in the room.

THE HOTEL

consists of a suite of apartments handsomely fitted up,

K

† The subscribers amount in number, *communibus annis*, to between 7 and 800.—This year, there is 803 upon the roll.

immediately adjoining the Coffee Room and Exchange, and to which the main entry leads from the south by a fine hanging stair. Under the piazzas of the Exchange are placed several other distinct rooms occupied by underwriters, insurance-brokers, &c.

THE TOLBOOTH, OR PRISON

is a very handsome lofty building of five stories, situated immediately to the east of the Town House and Exchange. At each corner towards the top, it is flanked with square turrets, ornamented with ogée roofs and balls. Above the windows are circular or triangular pediments, capped with the rose and thistle alternately, which add very considerably to the appearance of this edifice†. The main gate to the south is covered by a square portico, projecting the breadth of a stair-case from the wall, which rises on each side towards the door. Upon the east of the prison is situated a square spire 135 feet in height, having its roof something in the form of an imperial crown, with open arches. Here is placed a fine clock, which regulates the others in the town, also a bell, and a well toned set of musical chimes that have been long

† Upon the front is placed his Majesty's arms finely cut, and a little below, this apt inscription:—

Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat, nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

Which is translated thus:

This house doth hate all wickedness,
Loves peace, but faults corrects,
Observes all laws of righteousness,
And good men it erects.

admired. These play an air at the end of every two hours, by means of machinery connected with the clock; and on every particular day of the week the series of tunes is altered. They are besides played upon by a musician for an hour, betwixt two and three every day, excepting Saturday and Sunday.

WITHIN the principal door of the prison is a large square lobby, with massy columns supporting the roof. From this lobby upon the left, strikes off the entry into the Town House, before mentioned as a separate building. Directly opposite another door leads into the apartments of the prison, which are divided into two different kinds, appropriated for debtors and criminals, well ventilated and healthy†. On the right of the lobby is the door that leads into a new fitted up and elegant room, where the Circuit Court of Justiciary is held. Within a niche on the north of this apartment is the royal arms; and below, the figure of Justice, holding in the left hand a balance, and in the right a sword.

IMMEDIATELY before this is the bench for the judges, covered with scarlet; below, and railed from the body of the room, is the inside of the bar for the lawyers and clerks. On the right of the bench sits the jury, and in the front, beyond the clerks' table, and without the bar, is a row of seats rising gradually upwards, in the first of which sits the pannel, and in the others the auditors. Here are also two handsome galleries with iron rails, entering by a turn-

K 2

† The members of the town council visit the prison in rotation once a-week, in order to report to the magistrates whatever appears to them proper either to be rectified or altered with regard to the state of the jail.

pike-stair from the lowest or first flat; and on the east of the room is a very large circular Venetian window, which looks into the High-street. Immediately below the principal stair-case that leads into the prison, and in the first storey, is another door entering from the street, which opens a communication by the turnpike-stair just now mentioned, with not only the galleries in the circuit room, but also with the prisoners' apartments, and a handsome suite of rooms appropriated for the town clerks' office, record rooms, &c. These have been only lately laid out and finished, as before they made no part of the prison, but of an adjoining land, situated upon the High-street, which for this purpose was purchased by the community.

THE MERCHANTS' HALL.

stands in the Bridgegate, upon the south side of that street, and near to its west extremity. It was re-built in the year 1659, and consists of two stories of ashler work.—The lowest, or ground flat, on each side of the main gate, is occupied by shops, and in the second storey, a range of large windows, with triangular pediments, give light to the Hall. On each side of the principal entry from the street are two Doric pillars, with a well cut and ornamented entablature—and immediately above, two columns of the Ionic order inclose a sculpture in bas relief, representing a vessel, and in another compartment, three old men in the habit of pilgrims †. After passing through the lobby, and ascending the stair-case you enter into the

† Immediately under is the following inscription:

“Glasguane Mercatorum pia liberalitate & impensis fundat-
tum Æræ, vulg (r) denuo ejusdem reditibus, ordinis, ac muni-

Hall, one of the largest in the city, being about 80 feet in length, and near 30 wide. In it is hung a list of all the deans of guild of this city, from the erection of the guildry in the year 1605 to the present time. Also the portraits of several of the most eminent benefactors to the poor of the Merchants' house, and a long roll of others, who have by their generosity befriended the institution†.

THIS hall is exceedingly well lighted, especially from the north, and contains two fire places upon the opposite side of the room. In the center is hung from the roof a large and beautiful model of a ship with her whole tackling. Immediately adjoining this building upon the south, is a handsome and lofty spire, one of the finest, if it is not absolutely so in the city.

AFTER rising somewhat more than half its height from the ground in the form of a square, it is surrounded by a ballustrade, within which the steeple again rises in the same form, but of a more contracted diameter, till it meets with another from which it springs as formerly. A third ballustrade embraces it, and from this issues a pyramidal spire terminated by the figure of a ship in full sail, gilt. This steeple, if we except that of the cathedral, is the highest in the city, being no less than 164 feet from the ground to the top of the fane.

K 3.

"*sicentia reedificatum, auctum, et ornatum est, CICICILIX.*
"1659."

"Mutuat Jehovah qui largitur pauperi,
"Et retributionem illius reddet ei."

† Here also formerly hung a board with an inscription in golden letters, containing directions from scripture how to buy and sell.—It is now, however, removed, and the present race

THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL.

THIS building, which was opened for the reception of the poor in 1733, is situated near the east end of that street, called Clyde-street, running from the bottom or lower end of the Stockwell, westward to the Broomielaw. It is three stories in height, and consists of a front and wings which project till they are upon a line with the street. The lower part of the house is occupied by the mess-room and other culinary apartments, such as bake-house, brew-house, &c. Here is also the apartment where the committee of management meet, adorned with the portraits of several of the benefactors to the house. Above stairs are the several rooms appropriated for the reception of the poor, which are always kept clean and well-aired. To the north of the hospital, and from which it is separated by a broad area, is another building, in the first storey of which, called the Cells, are confined lunatics and disorderly persons; and on the second is an infirmary for the sick, belonging to the hospital.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY

is a most beautiful building, from a design of the celebrated Adams*. It stands at the north or upper end of the street, and is presumed direct themselves by a more lasting monitor.

* The foundation-stone of this elegant edifice was laid on the 18th day of May 1792, in presence of the lord provost, magistrates, principal and professors of the university, &c. and a vast concourse of spectators.

Engraved for Chapman's Guide to Glasgow.



FRONT VIEW of the ROYAL INFIRMARY, GLASGOW.

High-street, on the scite of the bishop's palace, and immediately west of the cathedral. The general form is that

Two crystal bottles, cast on purpose at the Glasgow glass-house, were deposited in the foundation-stone. In one of them, were put different coins of the present reign; in the other, several specimens of the Glasgow muslin manufactures in their present state of improvement, a printed copy of the charter of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, a copy of the Glasgow news-paper of this date, and a writing containing the names of the present magistrates and council, and the principal and professors of the university, &c. There was deposited, also, a tin plate properly prepared for the purpose, with the following Latin inscription upon the upper side,

Anniente Deo Opt. Max.

Regnante Georgio III. Principe Munificentissimo,

Ædium,

Ad Morbos Pauperum Sanandos,

A Civibus hujusce Urbis,

Aliisque piis Scotiæ incolis,

Pecuniis sponte collatis,

Extruendum,

Primum hunc lapidem

Posuit.

JACOBUS McDOWAL, Armiger,

Urbis Glasguensis

Præfectus,

Administratorumque operis perficiendi

Præses:

XV Kal. Junii,

Anno Æræ Christianæ M.DCC.XCII.

Architectis ROBERTO et JACOBO ADAM,

Q. F. F. Q. S.

TRANSLATION.

By the favour of God, All-good and All-mighty, in the reign of our most beneficent sovereign George the third, James

of a parallelogram, running east and west. . On the front, and at each side, are two square projections of about three feet deep, and in the center, another still more considerable.

THIS building consists of four stories; the ground or lowest rusticated, the upper ones of polished ashler; each storey being lighted by a range of windows. At the beginning of the second storey, and on the center projection rise four beautiful Corinthian columns, with correspondent pilasters in the wall, from which they are separated by the depth of the projection; these support a triangular pediment, above which is a ballustrade with the royal arms cut in *alto relievo*. Immediately over this and in the center of the building is a large and lofty dome covered with glass.

ON the east and west wings or projections, and in the second storey, are two very large Venetian windows; and also, correspondent to these, another upon the same level under the pediment, formed by the middle columns. These windows and the columns, reach the height of two range of square windows. A little above, a very deep and elegant cornice runs alongst the building, exactly upon the level with the entablature over the central pillars. Another tier of windows succeed, though of shorter dimensions than those in the two last stories; and after these another cornice, though not so deep as the last, terminates or capes the head of the wall. The gables of this edifice, as well

McDowal, esq; provost of the city of Glasgow, and preses of the managers for carrying on the work, laid this first stone of a building to be erected, by money voluntarily contributed by the inhabitants of this city, and other benevolent persons in Scotland, on the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1792. The architects, Robert and James Adams, esquires.

as the north front, are also handsomely finished, and well lighted by successive tiers of windows, correspondent, or on the same lines with those before mentioned.

The principal entry, which leads into a hall or lobby, is in the middle of the center projection, supported on each side by two columns of the Doric order, fluted. To the right and left of the hall strike off doors, which lead into the wards No. 1 and 2, on the ground flat*. These occupy the whole breadth of the building, and are well lighted.

In every ward a succession of beds, having their frames constructed of cast iron, run down the sides of the room, leaving an open area or passage betwixt each row, which conducts to the fire place at the farthest end. On each side of the fire place, a door leads into four small apartments, destined for the nurses and such patients as are either under an infectious disease, or who have undergone an operation.

Leaving these wards on the ground flat, and passing the house-keeper's room on the left, and another apartment to the right of the lobby, an elegant hanging stair conducts to the second storey. Here, directly opposite, is a handsome apartment, enlightened by the large center Venetian window, where the committee of management meet to transact the business of the house. Two other wards, No. 3 and 4, as well as two small apartments, called the clerk's or accountant's rooms, lie at each side of the committee room. These wards are fitted up in the same manner, and have the same conveniencies with those in the

* The wards are divided into what are called the physicians and surgeons' wards; the first occupies the lower stories, the second the higher.

ground or first flat. Ascending the stair-case another storey, you find opposite you the consultation-room, and at each side the wards No. 5 and 6. In the third flat is the operation-room, a most beautiful circular apartment, very large, and fitted up in the form of an amphitheatre. This is enlightened by the glass dome already mentioned, which rises to a considerable height above the roof of the building.

In the center of the operation-room is a circular area or space, appropriated for the operator and patients, and in the successive rows of seats, sit the students attending the house. Two other wards go off from the operation-room, No. 7 and 8, the first of which is set aside for the reception of sick or disabled soldiers, that may be brought into the Infirmary.

A FLIGHT of stairs also lead from the lobby, on the ground flat, to another set of apartments below. A long gallery, running the length of the building, opens a communication with each of these rooms. These to the north of the gallery are very small, and built in the form of cells, for such patients as are subject to temporary fits of lunacy. The rooms on the other side are large and well lighted. Here is, in separate apartments, a warm and cold bath. The room or laboratory where the medicines are kept and compounded, as well as several bed-chambers, lie in this department of the building; and to the west of the gallery is situated the kitchen, where the whole provisions made use of in the hospital are prepared.

Two other stair-cases, besides that already mentioned, lie at each end of the house, and connect the different wards. By these stairs, such patients as it is thought fit

Engraved for Chapman, Stewart & McKie's Guide to Glasgow.



VIEW of the TRADES HALL and ADJOINING BUILDINGS.

to allow the benefit of the open air, go to the garden, immediately to the north of the Infirmary.

EVERY ward, as well as most of the other apartments of the house, has the benefit of a supply of water, by means of leaden pipes and stopcocks, which convey it from a reservoir near the Monkland canal, in a more elevated situation than any part of this hospital. The greatest attention is paid to the airing of the apartments, to white-washing the walls, and to the removing of such patients as are afflicted with infectious disorders into separate rooms by themselves. In short, every requisite attention is paid, and convenience here provided that can tend, either to restoring the patients' health, or of keeping them clean and comfortable, while in the hospital.

Of the institution of this truly charitable foundation, we will afterwards fall to speak at more length.

TRADES' HALL.

BEFORE the erecting of the present building, the incorporations of the city used to convene in an old hall of the same name, situated in the High-street, now generally known by the name of the Alms-house. This having been found inconvenient, and no way suitable, either to the respectability of the incorporations, or the taste of the times, a new hall was projected and agreed to, and the foundation-stone accordingly laid upon the 6th day of September, 1791.

Under the stone was laid a plate, with the inscription following:

By the blessing of God.

The Foundation-Stone of this Fabric

THIS building is situated on the west side of Glasford-street, nearly in the middle betwixt the intersection of Wilson and Ingram streets. It consists of three separate flats or stories, the first of which is rusticated and ornamented by doors, in the Venetian style. The center or main door is placed in a projection, which on the level or base of the second storey, supports four Doric columns, with a triangular pediment. Immediately under this pediment is a large Venetian window, which enlightens the middle of the Hall. Similar windows upon the the same level, are in each wing or side of the building, betwixt which and the great center window, are two square ones ornamented at the top with cornices, and the figures of griffins cut in bas relief. Corresponding windows enlighten the third storey, which is terminated by a handsome balustrade rail of stone, upon

(A HALL for the TRADES' HOUSE
And INCORPORATIONS of GLASGOW)

Was laid by JOHN M'ASLAN, Esquire,

Convener of the Trades,

On the ninth day of September,

In the year of our Lord M.DCC.XCI.

And

The 31st year of the reign of George the III.

And of the æra of Masonry 5791,

In presence of

James M'Dowal, Esq; Lord Provost,

Richard Marshall, Esq;

John Hamilton, Esq;

} Merchant Bailies,

Robert Mann, Esq; Trades Bailie,

Gilbert Hamilton, Esq; Dean of Guild,

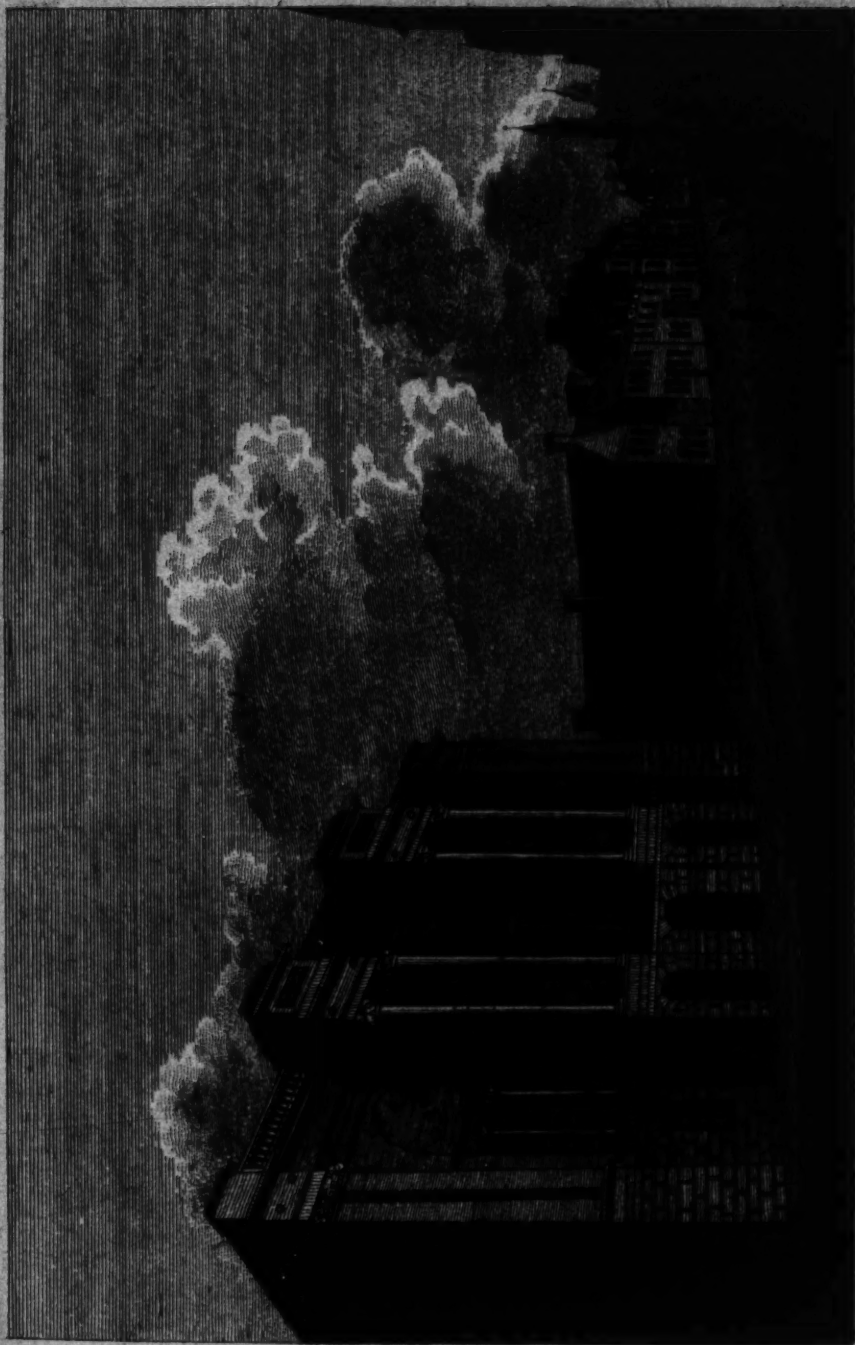
John Gardner, Collector of the House.

Then follow the names of the deacons of the fourteen incorporated trades, and of Robert Adam, Esq; the architect.

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Engraved for Chapman, Stewart & Meikle's Guide to Glasgow.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW of the NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS GLASGOW.

which rest the city arms, cut in *alto relieve*, supported by two female figures, as large as life, in a recumbent posture. From the roof rises a dome or canopy covered with lead, and ending in a fane.

Upon entering the main door and passing the lobby, a hanging stair, which at the end of the first flight divides to the right and left, conducts into the Hall; a very fine room, 70 feet long by 35 broad, and, excepting the Assembly Rooms, the most spacious in the city. Here is now placed upon the north end, a large and handsome organ, for the use of the Sacred Music Institution, lately established, built by Mr. Donaldson of York. The roof of the Hall is decorated with stucco work, in a light and elegant stile; and above the door is an inscription in gold letters, of the date of opening the Hall, and of the names of the gentlemen who held the government of the house at the time. The other apartments in this building are likewise well finished and ornamented.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY AND CONCERT ROOMS

were built by way of tontine, and are situated on the north side, and near to the west end of Ingram-street.—The foundation-stone of this beautiful building, from a design of the late Mr. Adams, was laid upon the 11th day of March, 1796.

LIKE to the Trades' Hall, which we last described, this consists of three different stories; only two of these, however, appear when viewed from the front, as the height of the roof of the Assembly Room occupies, on this side, the whole space towards the roof.

THE basement storey, which is rusticated, has a very

deep square projection from the middle of the front, which supports four Ionic columns, with their correspondent pilasters and entablature. Between these columns is placed the large center Venetian window, which, with the two others on each side of the projection, give light to the hall. Four similar pilasters, with those immediately behind the central columns, ornament the building at the corners, and rise to a like height; so that the same cornice, which is very deep, runs along the top of the whole. The front rises a few feet above this cornice, and terminates in stone ballusters.

UPON entering the main door there is a handsome lobby, supported by Doric pillars; to the right and left of which are situated apartments, or waiting rooms, for the ladies and gentlemen, the house-keeper's room, store room, and kitchen, &c. At the farther end of the lobby, is a hanging stair, which leads to the first flat above the basement storey. After passing another lobby, you enter the Assembly Room, extending the whole length of the building*. On each end of the room are placed the musicians' galleries, and on the north side, or opposite the large Venetian side windows, are two marble chimney pieces, above each of which is a very large mirror.

BETWEEN the windows are placed columns, and a number of fine emblematical figures, in the attitude of dancing. The ceiling is also ornamented with fancy work in the angles, which a large ellipse, drawn longitudinally occasions. On this flat, and in that immediately above, there are several other rooms, to be used as retiring apartments, to which two smaller stair-cases lead, from the first flight of the great stair-case, as well as from the flat below. —*Viz.* 80 feet. — In breadth it measures 35, and in height 27 feet.

UPON the whole, this building is certainly very deserving of encomium, whether we consider it simply as a piece of architecture, or relatively, with regard to its possessing every convenience, that the nature of the design requires.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

is situated upon the north side of George's street, New Town.—It was erected in the year 1790, the old school-house having been found incommodious. The main body of the front consists of two stories in height, though the projections or wings at each end are three; these wings, towards George's street, reach only two or three feet outwards, from the line of the front, but to the north they project a great deal further from the main body of the building, so as to inclose partly an area or court. In the basement storey of the wings which look to the street, there are two very fine Venetian windows, divided by small Ionic pillars. In the second storey, the same kind of window is continued, in a plain stile. Two row of square windows, upon a level with these, run along the front, above which is a deep cornice, the whole length of the building. The wings rise above this another storey, and are terminated by a pavilion roof.

UPON each side of the wings, alongst George's street, are built handsome gateways, which lead into the area or back court, from whence are the entries that lead into the teaching rooms.

ON the basement storey is the large hall, 51 feet in length by 27, and in the wings two rooms, enlightened by the Venetian windows, each being 30 feet by 19.—

The second flat immediately above the hall, is divided into two apartments, and on each side, as in the first flat, lie two more. In the third storey, which applies only to the wings, there are the remaining rooms of the house, making nine in whole; these are all of the same size, excepting the hall, and the rooms in the storey above it.

ONLY four of these apartments and the hall, are at present used for the classes, the remainder of them being appropriated as a place for the teaching of the children belonging to Wilfon's charity, and as lecture rooms, for the use of an institution lately established in the city, for promoting a more general knowledge of the science of chemistry and natural philosophy.

|| In this school there are four classes, and as many teachers. One of these teachers begins with the boys when they enter, and so continues to carry them through, rising a class every year till the fourth year, which is reckoned the last of the course. Here is no established rector, the presidency going yearly by rotation to the person who teaches for the time the highest or fourth class; when his term is finished, he begins with a new set of pupils, and the teacher of the third class succeeds him in the office, and so on. Every morning, at the calling together of the school, prayers are said in the hall, by the presiding teacher, after which the boys adjourn into the separate apartments allotted to the respective classes.

The magistrates of the city generally visit this seminary seven or eight times every year; at which times, the classes are examined before them separately, and every boy's situation in the class marked. At the end of the year, these boys who have kept, at an average, the highest places, are rewarded with a premium of a book, commonly some good edition of a classic author, elegantly bound, as a premium for their industry, and a stimulus to their fellows to exert themselves.

The hours of teaching in the summer session, (which com-

THE SURGEONS' HALL.

THIS building stands on the east side of St. Enoch's square, and consists of two stories in height. The first is of rustic work, the other of polished ashler, capped above the cornice with ballusters. In the middle compartment of the front, and at each end are Doric pilasters with their entablature. Between these is a Venetian window, which with two square ones enlighten the Hall.

BELOW the center window, and in the basement storey, is the door which conducts into a lobby, hung round with a collection of old portraits, representing Hippocrates, Galen, &c. At each side are doors leading into apartments; that to the right is now occupied by an extensive

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mences on the first Tuesday immediately after the celebration of the Sacrament in the city in the month of April, and closes after the general examination about the end of September,) is from seven o'clock in the morning to nine,—from ten o'clock in the forenoon to twelve,—and from one afternoon to three. In the winter, the hours are from nine in the morning to twelve, and from one o'clock to three afternoon. During the summer session, however, there is a recess or vacation, which begins the 10th of June, and ends on the Tuesday after the Fair of Glasgow, in the month of July.—The wages paid by each scholar is 6s. per quarter, besides a trifle yearly to the janitor; 2s. during the winter season for firing, and a gratuity to the teachers at Candlemas.

The salaries of the masters, independent of their fees, amount yearly to L. 25 each, and every fourth year, to L. 5 more to the persons under whose care the three junior classes are; and L. 10 to the teacher who that year presides, in consideration of his extra trouble.

library, bequeathed by the late Mr. Walter Stirling, merchant here, to certain trustees for the public good.

At the extremity of the lobby is a hanging stair that conducts into the hall, which is lofty, large, and well finished. Here the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons meet, and transact the business of their society.

In this Hall is likewise placed the library of the Faculty, containing a good collection of professional books, besides a very fine painting of Hygiea, the goddess of Health, leaning upon an altar piece, and holding in the right hand a cup, from which a serpent entwined around a bough, drinks. About the principal object are several other figures emblematic of health.

THE THEATRE†.

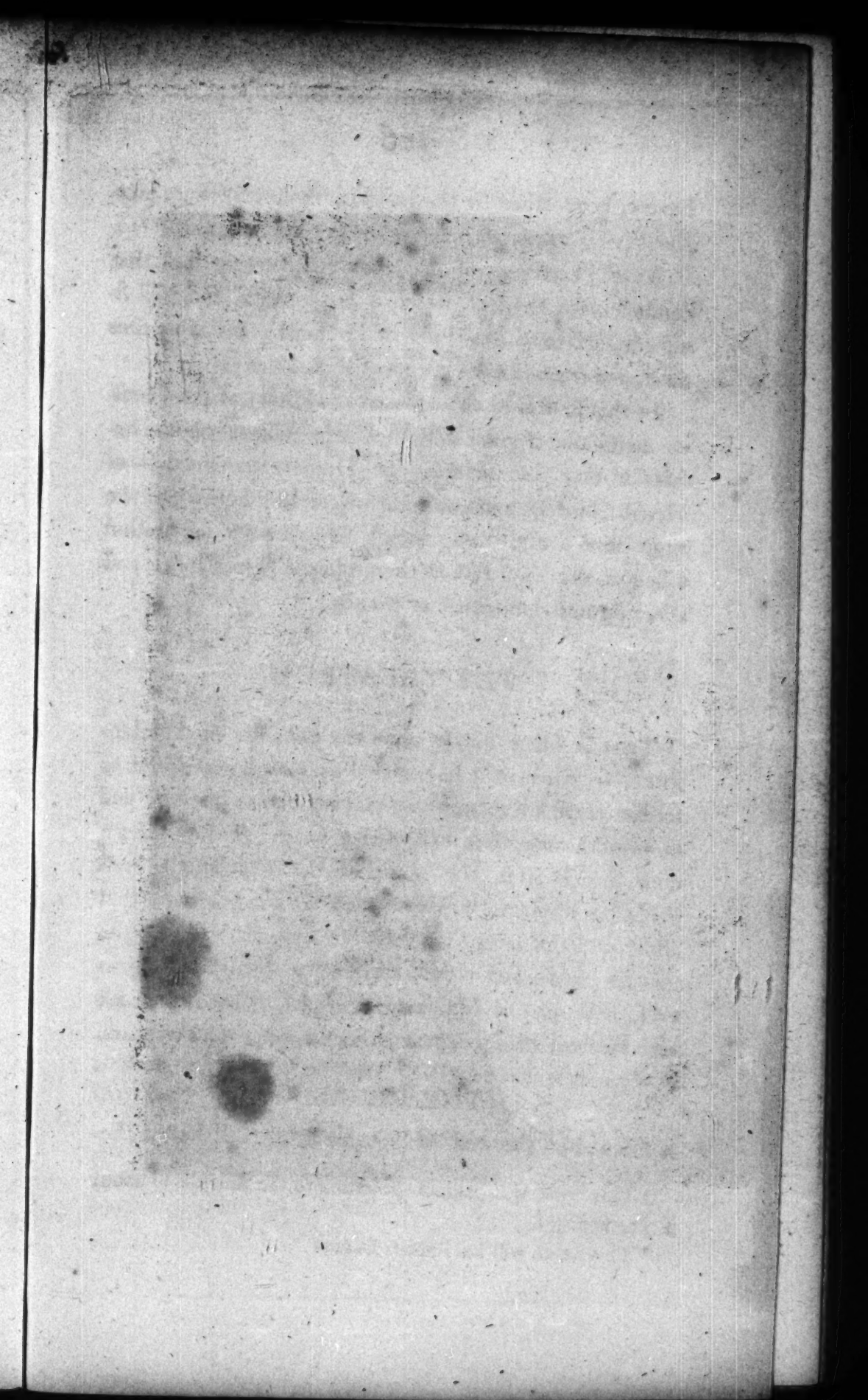
This building stands upon the east side of Dunlop-street, from which it is enclosed by a wall about five or six feet high. In length it extends about 90 feet, and in breadth about one half of that space. Before the pit door, which is in the center of the base of the west gable, is a piazza supported by Doric columns, that also covers the entry that leads to the galleries. For either the external or interior appearance of this house, however, little can be said, as with regard to both, they are very far from being elegant either in design or execution.

THE CIRCUS*

is situated on the west of Jamaica-street. Like the the-

† This house will contain spectators to the amount of about L. 120 sterling.

* This house will hold about L. 100.





VIEW of the BARRACKS, GLASGOW.

atre, it has nothing attractive, being built of coarse rubble stone, and more resembling a barn than a Circus. In length it measures 126 feet, and in breadth 58, without the walls. The entries are next the street; the principal one which is in the center, conducts to the boxes and pit, the door of the gallery being a little to the south. Between the pit and the orchestra is a large circular space laid with saw dust, where the performers display their skill in horsemanship, &c. Beyond, is the stage for the pantomimes, with a considerable variety of scenes, some of which are well painted.

THE BARRACKS

lie at the east end of the Gallowgate, upon the north side of that street, from which they are inclosed by a very strong and lofty wall. These buildings were erected in the year 1795. They consist of three compartments, two whereof are built at right angles to the third, in such a manner as to inclose an area or space upon three sides, that to the south being open.

THE front or middle building is very handsome, and consists of four stories in height, with the royal arms under an angular pediment on the middle of the cornice. This within, is divided into well finished apartments for the officers commanding the troops in the Barracks, according to their rank; here is also the mess-room, public parlours, &c.

THE wings are of coarser workmanship, but of the same height with the principal or front building. These are destined for the accommodation of the soldiery, who

are here well lodged in large and airy apartments*. Immediately behind the wall, which bounds the limits of the Barracks from the street, is situated a guardhouse.—The gates are shut every night at nine o'clock, by which time every soldier belonging to the garrison must be within, excepting those who are out upon duty. This regulation is productive of the best effects not only to the men themselves, but to the public in general, from its obvious tendency to discourage that dissipation and vice, the too frequent companions of late hours.

THE TOWN GUARDHOUSE.

THIS building, which was erected in the year 1789, is situated upon the west side of the Candlerigs-street, and consists of a piazza supported by Ionic columns with their entablature, and the guard-room immediately behind.—There is also an attic storey divided into two rooms, in one of which the officer on duty remains; in the other lies the ammunition and stores, &c.

THE NEW BRIDEWELL.

THE magistrates in the year 1789, in order to try the effects of a plan of solitary confinement and labour with delinquents, fitted up in separate cells some buildings be-

* The two wings are divided into 72 different apartments, each of which contains 14 men; here they sleep and mess, tho' their victuals are dressed in the kitchens upon the ground storey; there being one for the use of every three rooms, or 42 men. At this rate, the number which the barracks will contain amounts to 1008.

longing to the city, and formerly used as granaries. From the great addition of inhabitants, within these few years, the old Bridewell was found insufficient, on account of the narrowness of the scale; and a new one was projected upon a more enlarged plan, which has been accordingly erected.

This building stands on the north side of George's street, where it approaches to, and runs nearly parallel with the Drygate. It consists of a front of six stories extending 106 feet in length by 30 in breadth, with two projecting wings.—A gallery or passage in each flat runs the whole length of the house, having at each end two large windows. From this gallery branch off the cells*; the entry to each being directly opposite to that of the other. These passages are again connected by a large stair-case in the center of the house, which leads to the door in the front.

The wings, which are only three stories in height, are occupied by the keepers, and as warehouses for lodging the cotton, &c. at which the persons confined are employed.

The prisoners here are kept separate from one another, and employed in such labour as they can perform, under the management of the keeper, who is likewise under the inspection of a committee of council that enquire into his management, &c. The members of the town council in rotation, are appointed to visit and report upon the state of the Bridewell.

The keeper has a record of sentences upon which each

* On each flat there are 21 cells, 8 feet by 7; consequently in whole they amount to 126.

prisoner is confined : he also keeps an exact account of the wages of their labour, and after defraying the expence of their maintenance, the surplus is paid to them when the period of their confinement expires ; and some have received from L. 5 to L. 7. Experience in this and other great towns, where this institution is established, has demonstrated that of all the species of punishment for offenders of a certain description, solitary confinement and labour is not only the most humane, but the best calculated to answer one great end of punishment, the amendment of the offender.

THE WEIGH HOUSE

is situated on the east end of Ingram-street, immediately adjacent to the Ramshorn or North West church. It is of a square form, with a pavilion roof, and adorned at each angle and both sides of the doors with Ionic pilasters.

MILLER'S CHARITY SCHOOL.

A SMALL but handsome building, which lies on the south of George's street, a little way east of the Grammar School; the front of polished ashler, and the windows adorned with elegant cornices.

THE MARKETS IN KING'S STREET.

THESE stand upon both sides of the street. That upon the east, which is appropriated entirely for butcher meat, is in length 112 feet by 67 in breadth.—In the center of the front line, is the main gate, on each side of which are

two Ionic columns, supporting an angular pediment.— Upon the north end of the Market is the hall, where the incorporation of butchers convene to transact their public business. The Markets upon the other side of the street, are in three divisions, viz. fish, mutton and cheese market. The front of these towards King's street, extends 173 feet by 46 in breadth. The mutton market, which is in the center, has a gate adorned as on the opposite side. The entries to the other two are arched at the top, and faced with rustics.

THE whole are paved with freestone, and covered over for shelter by roofs standing upon stone piers, under which the different commodities are exposed to sale. By means of wells in the areas, they are likewise kept always perfectly agreeable and clean.

THE NEW FLESH MARKET.

IN order to accommodate the inhabitants of these new built streets to the north of the Tringate, called the New Town, this building was erected. It is placed upon the west side of John-street, and near its south extremity; and from the elegance of its appearance, and particular form, bespeaks rather an amphitheatre than a public market. To the street, the front is handsomely embellished with Ionic pilasters and other architectural ornaments. Within, the area is circular, and divided into spaces by columns which support an elegant gallery. This gallery is likewise divided into a number of compartments, which were intended to be set for the use of poulterers, though they have never yet been so used; from each of which a door strikes into a common passage. Immedi-

ately above these, a handsome glazed rotunda covers and enlightens the whole. In the center of the floor is a well, which, by furnishing a ready supply of water, contributes to keep the market always sweet and agreeable.

THE GREEN MARKET

is placed upon the west side of the Candlerigs, to which there is a front of 130 feet. The entry here is decorated in the same manner with the markets in King-street, and laid out nearly on a similar plan.

THE MEAL MARKET

stands in the High-street, upon the west side, nearly opposite to the university.

THE OLD BRIDGE,

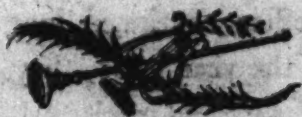
which extends across the river Clyde, from the south end of the Stockwell to the village of Gorbals, was erected in the year 1350, by William Rae, then bishop of Glasgow. It consists of six arches ||, parted by very strong piers. Since its erection, it has been very frequently repaired; particularly in the year 1777, when it was widened several feet, having been before so narrow as to occasion much inconvenience, through the passage being often blocked up by carriages.

|| The middle arch of this bridge was built at the expence of a Lady Lochow, whom we have formerly mentioned, she having asked it as a favour from the bishop, that he would allow her to do so.—*M^rUre.*

THE NEW BRIDGE

crosses the river opposite the foot of Jamaica-street. This was erected in the year 1768, at the expence of little less than L.9000. It consists of seven arches, rising upon piers with angular points, and extends in length 500 feet, by 32 in breadth. Between every arch, and directly over the center of each pier is a small circular arch, which contributes to break the force of the water, when the river rises to a flood, as well as to add considerably to the light appearance of the bridge. Immediately above, a strong and deep cornice, and parapet-wall in the Chinese stile, with lamp-irons at proper distances, finish the edifice.

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CHAP. IV.

Introductory Observations—The Political Constitution of the City—The Town-Council—The Merchants' House—The Trades' House—The Fourteen Incorporations—Of the Courts of Law which sit in the city—The Circuit Court—The Sheriff and Commissary Courts—The Town, Dean of Guild, and Justice of Peace Court, &c.

THE city of Glasgow, as we have already noticed was first erected by William the Lyon into a burgh royal, in favour of Joceline, bishop of Glasgow, in the year 1172, which was afterwards confirmed and extended by subsequent kings. Upon the application of bishop Turnbull, in 1450, king James the II.† erected the city and barony into a burgh of regality, in favour of that prelate and his successors in office, and they, the more effectually to secure the obedience of their vassals, tenants, and other inhabitants of the barony, appointed powerful nobles as bailies of the regality. This office continued long in the family of Lennox; and in the year 1621, they acquired from the archbishop, an absolute and irredeemable right thereto.—The duke of Lennox at length resigned it to the crown, who, after the Revolution, until the year 1748, appointed bailies of the regality.

In the year 1611, James the VI. granted to the city a very ample charter, erecting it into a royal burgh; and in the year 1636, his immediate successor, Charles

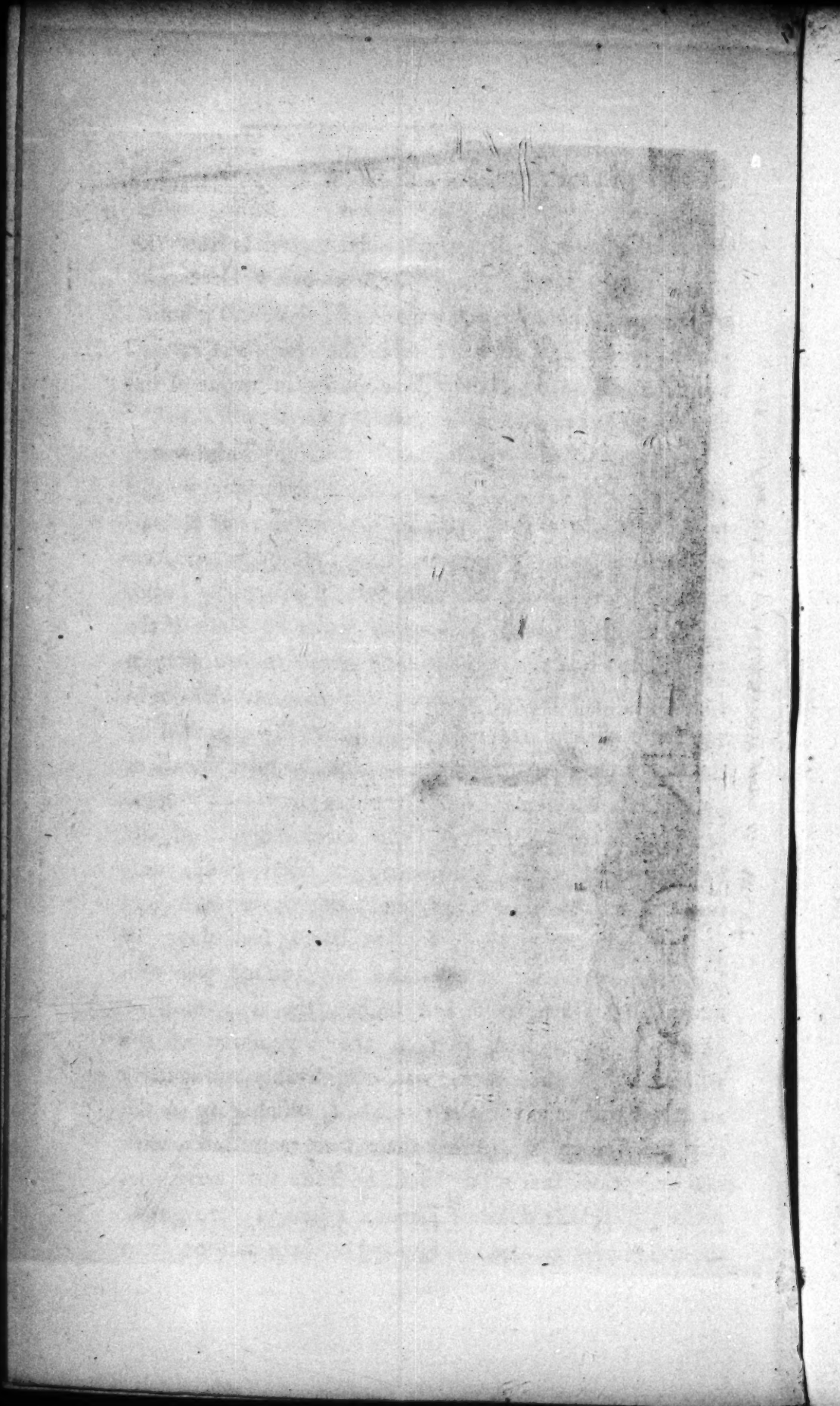
† In King James's charter, the bishop held the city as a burgh of regality, by paying yearly, upon St. John's day, a red rose, if the same should be asked.

Engraved for Chapman, Sonnet & Co. by J. Smith in Glasgow.



Printed by J. Smith.

VIEW of the CITY of GLASGOW from the WEST.



the I. granted another, containing many important privileges, and confirming its power of electing a bailie on the river Clyde, whose district extends from the bridge to the Cloch, (near four miles below Greenock) within which he exercises a maritime, civil, and criminal jurisdiction. This charter was in the year 1661 ratified by parliament, as were the whole, passed in favour of the city, by another act, in the year 1690.

ALTHOUGH, from the period in which Glasgow was first erected into a royal burgh, it held its commercial and political privileges by successive grants from the crown; yet as these grants were in favour of the bishop, he, afterwards the archbishop, and then the lord of regality (who, upon the abolition of episcopacy, came in place of the archbishop) had the privilege of electing the magistracy. In times, however, of violence and disorder, this right was sometimes interrupted, and occasionally exercised by the king, by the convention of estates, by parliament, or by the citizens themselves; but according to the legal constitution of the burgh, the archbishops, and the lord of regality, on his coming in their place, did, previous to the year 1641, elect the provost and bailies annually, - from leets for the latter, sent them by the town council; and as the new council were nominated by the provost and bailies, the archbishop or lord of regality had, in fact, the nomination of the whole. This ample power was, considerably abridged by an act of parliament in the year 1641, which gave to the city the liberty of electing their own magistrates, with this exception, that a list should be made out yearly, and presented to the duke of Lennox (then in the right of the archbishop, as lord of regality) of three persons, from

which he should, either by himself or his commissioners, nominate the provost, and in case of their absence or failing to do so, the election of the provost was vested in the magistrates and council.

This constitution subsisted only till the restitution of episcopacy in the year 1662, when the archbishop was restored to the full privileges of nomination, and which he or his successors enjoyed till the Revolution. At that period, William and Mary by their charter authorized a free election, and empowered the magistrates and council to elect the provost. This charter was afterwards confirmed by an act of parliament in 1690, wherein it is inserted, that the Town Council shall have power and privilege of chusing the magistrates, and other officers of the burgh, as fully and freely in all respects as the city of Edinburgh, or any other royal burgh within the kingdom *.

By the original constitution and set of the city, as well as by that which is at present in use. The police of Glasgow consists of three different bodies, viz. 1st, The Magistrates with the Town Council.—2d, The Merchants' House.—And 3d, The Trades' House;—the two last being in fact the constituents of the first.—Of each of which in their order.

THE TOWN COUNCIL

consists of the Lord Provost, three Bailies, a Dean of Guild, a Deacon Convener, a Treasurer, a Master of Work, and twenty-five Councilmen, thirteen of whom are merchants, and the remaining twelve tradesmen. These

The form and manner of this election by the Town Council, has since varied according to the different acts or constitutions.

which is the present form of government.

amounting to twenty-nine, compose what is called the ordinary Council of the city; but in case the Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, Treasurer, or Master of Work, who are, *ex officio*, Counsellors, be elected from persons not in Council at the time, they become upon such election, extraordinary Counsellors; so that the Council is in this a case augmented to thirty-three, which number it cannot by the set of the burgh exceed.

IN the Council is vested the care of the public interest, and in the Magistracy in particular, the executive government of the city.

THE gentlemen who at present compose this very respectable body are,

JAMES M'DOWAL, Esq; Lord Provost.

Robert Carrick, Esq;

William Wardlaw, Esq; } Bailies.

William Pinkerton, Esq; }

Robert Finlay, Esq; Dean of Guild.

Robert Robertson, Esq; Deacon Convener.]

John M'Allan, Treasurer.

John Brown, Master of Work.

MERCHANT COUNSELLORS.

J. Campbell,

John Buchanan,

William Bogle,

John Dunlop,

Robert Muirheid,

Geo. Buchanan, youngest.

Gilbert Hamilton,

John Laurie,

John Brown, jun.

Thomas Hopkirk,

Laurence Craigie,

Peter Bald.

George Lothian,

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tions adopted at different periods.—In 1711 the former set underwent some alterations, and in 1748 another set was adopted, and afterwards confirmed by the Convention of Royal Burghs, which is the present form of government.

TRADES' COUNSELLORS.

William Auchincloss,	William Urie,
Robert Waddel,	Robert Tennent,
A. Newbigging,	James Smith,
Robert Austin,	Robert Robertson,
John Paul,	William Craig,
William Horne,	William Hunter.

EVERY year, in October, a new election takes place in the following order, viz. Upon the first Tuesday after Michaelmas, the Magistrates and Council convene, in order to elect a Provost and three Bailies, two of the merchant and the other of the trades rank, for the ensuing year. The Provost being elected from the merchant rank, it is divided by the Magistrates for the time into four leets (or leets as they are called) from each of which one is chosen; these four are again divided into two leets, from each whereof one is chosen; and these two being put in one leet, a vote of the Council determines by a plurality of voices which of the two shall be Provost or Chief Magistrate for the ensuing year.

THE Provost being thus elected, the nomination of the Bailies is next proceeded in, by dividing the Merchant Counsellors for the election of the two Merchant Bailies into the same number of leets, as was done in the election of the Provost; and from the last division two are chosen as Bailies. The Trades' Counsellors are then divided into three leets, from which three are chosen, who being put in one leet, a plurality of votes determine who is to be Trades Bailie.

THE election of the Town Council follows, upon the first Friday after the chusing of the Provost and

Bailies. The Magistrates for three preceding years are constituted by the set of the burgh the electors, and in default of any of them by absence or death, the requisite number of twelve is filled up according as the absentees are of the merchant or trades rank. After the number of electors is completed, they proceed to chuse thirteen merchant Counsellors, and twelve of the trades rank, in the following manner, viz. by retaining the Provost for last year (when not rechosen), the two old Merchant Bailies, and the Dean of Guild, who in case he has by virtue of his office, been an extraordinary member of Council in the former year, is now to supply and fill up the room of a new Merchant Counsellor; but in case he has been of the ordinary Council, when so elected Dean of Guild, then the twelve electors chuse a member of the merchant rank in his room, who, with another of the same rank, are elected new Counsellors for the ensuing year, in place of the two senior Merchant Counsellors, who, by the set of the burgh, are yearly disqualified†. The remainder of the Counsellors of this rank for the ensuing year, to make up the number of thirteen, are composed of the eleven junior members of the last year's Council.

THE election of the merchant rank being finished, the nomination of the twelve Trades' Counsellors follow, in which the same rules are observed, viz. by retaining the preceding year's Trades Bailie, and the last elected Deacon Convener, according to whose situation, by being either an extraordinary or ordinary member of Council, one or two new Counsellors are elected in room of the two

† Such Counsellors as are disqualified, cannot be again elected into Council for the space of three years.

senior Counsellors who are disqualified, and by retaining the remaining junior members†.

THE Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, Treasurer, &c. are chosen upon the first Wednesday after the election of the Council; at which time there are present the Provost, Bailies, and Counsellors both of the merchant and trades rank, together with the Deacons of the fourteen incorporated trades; and because the number of the latter exceed that of the Magistrates and Merchant Counsellors, as many of this last rank are added, as makes the number of both equal. A leet of three merchants is then produced from the Merchants' House, one of whom is chosen by the Magistrates, Town Council, and others fore said, as Dean of Guild. There is also produced a leet of three persons from the Trades' House, one whereof is in like manner elected Deacon Convener for the year ensuing. Upon these offices being filled, the election of Treasurer takes place, by the Magistrates and Council, who put two or three persons upon the leet, from whom one is chosen. The leet out of which the Treasurer is elected, is made up of the merchant and trades ranks, *per vices*, or year about.

IN electing the Bailie of Gorbals†, the Magistrates put two or three upon the leet, from which one is chosen, who is also alternately a merchant or tradesman. The

† By the set of the town, the twelve electors have also power to fill up the places of such members of Council as may have died the preceding year, or who have not accepted.

† The barony of Gorbals was purchased by the town in the year 1647, from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerfoun. Since then, a Bailie has been yearly appointed for the government of the village, by the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow.

Water Bailie and Master of Work are also elected by the Council, from a leet, composed either of Counsellors or of others, as they think fit.—The leet from which the Water Bailie is chosen is composed of the merchant or trades rank year about. The Magistrates and Council also elect annually the Visitors of the Gardeners and Maltmen, from leets produced by these respective incorporations, besides a Procurator Fiscal of Court, from a leet of two, made up by themselves*.

In the event of the death of the Provost, any one of the Bailies, or Treasurer, during the time of their being in office, the first, or eldest Magistrate calls a Council within forty-eight hours thereafter; at which diet, after explaining the cause of meeting, and the necessity of supplying the vacant office, another Council is appointed to be held, not under four, or above eight days distance from the former, for the purpose of a new election.—At this second meeting the election proceeds, according to the method already described at the usual annual elections. Upon the death of a Dean of Guild or Deacon Convener, while in office, a similar plan is adopted by the persons

* In the set of the burgh, it is provided that every person who shall be elected into any one of the offices of Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, or Treasurer, shall, on his refusing to accept, at the first meeting of Council after the election of the Dean of Guild, be fined in the sum of forty pounds sterling; and also, that every Counsellor nominated and refusing to accept, shall be fined, within three months after his election, in the sum of twenty pounds sterling. Which fines, when so incurred, are to be levied for the behoof of the poor of the Merchants' and Trades' Houses respectively, according to the rank which the refusing office-bearer shall be

by the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow.

who immediately preceded in these offices, by calling together their respective Houses, and making out the leets in the common form.

MERCHANTS' HOUSE.

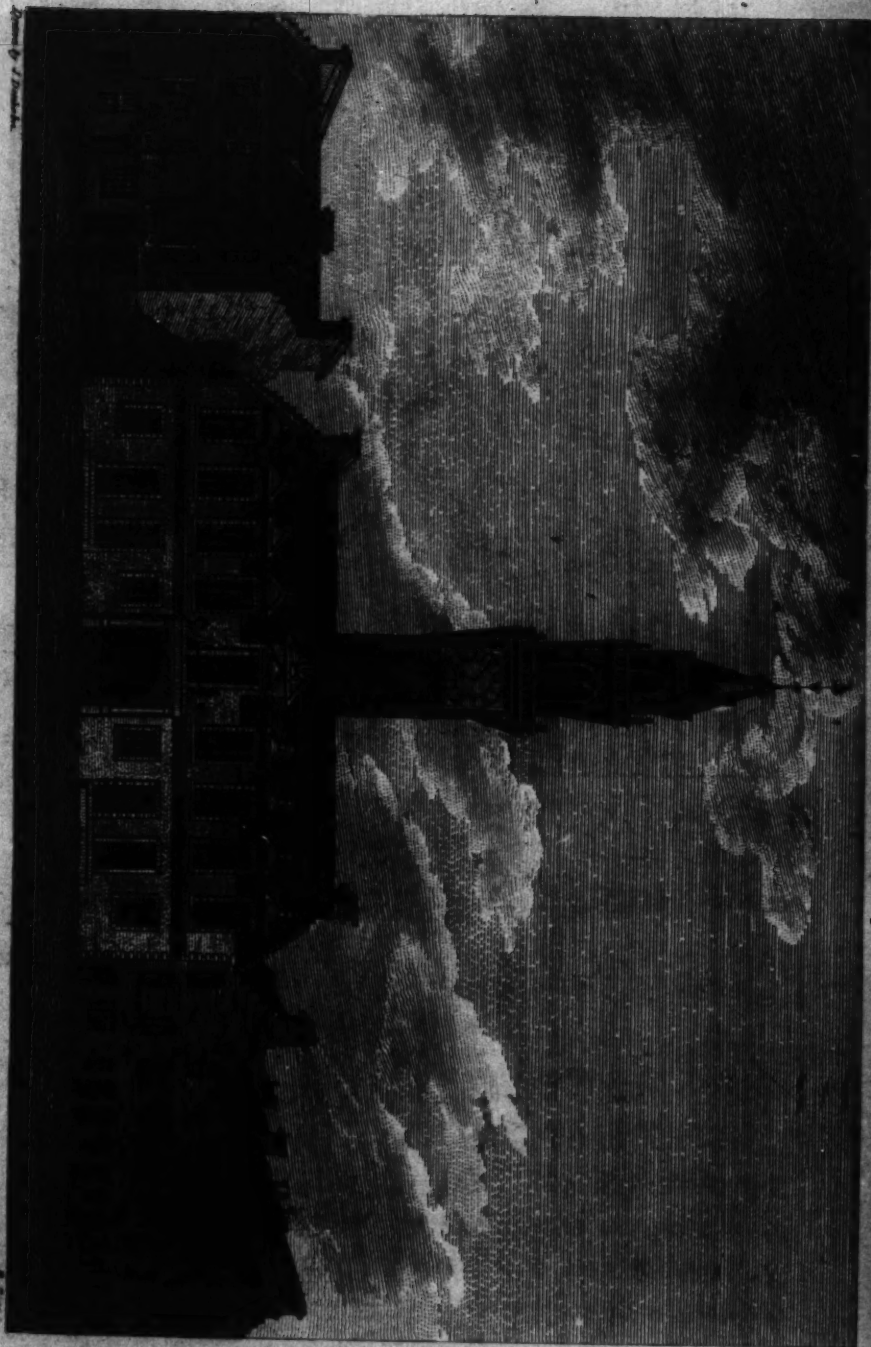
THE first constitution of the Merchants' House arose from a violent dispute between the merchants' and trades' rank, which having subsisted for some time, was at last settled in a submission by the parties to Sir George Elphinstone, then Provost, and two of the Ministers of the city, who, in 1605, pronounced an award, which is called the Letter of Guildry.

By this award, the powers and privileges of both ranks were fixed and ascertained, and having been approved and ratified by the Magistrates and Council the same year, it was afterwards confirmed by act of parliament, 11th September, 1672.

AGREEABLE to this, the Dean of Guild and his Council or Assistants, thirty-six in number, (elected annually, in manner after-mentioned,) together with the Lord Provost, Merchant Bailies, and the Collector, represent the community of the Merchants' House; the management of which is vested in them, the major number being a quorum.

THE Dean of Guild, who must be a merchant, becomes by office a member of the Town Council, and is elected annually, on the second Wednesday after the election of the Magistrates, by the Magistrates and Town Council, together with the Deacons of crafts, and as many of the merchant rank, as are necessary to equalize the merchants' and crafts' ranks, from a leet of three persons, presented by the Merchants' House.—This leet is made up

Engraved for Chapman, Stewart & Noble, Guide to Glasgow.



VIEW of the MERCHANT'S HOUSE Bridgegate GLASGOW.

as follows : The Dean of Guild and his Council, with the Lord Provost and Merchant Bailies, and the Collector, meet in the Merchants' Hall, at eleven o'clock of the day of election, when the Dean of Guild divides the thirty-six members of his council into six leets, from each of which, the meeting chuse one, who are again divided, if the Dean of Guild has been two years in office, into three leets, from each of which, the meeting chuse one, to make up the leet of three, to be presented to the Magistrates, and other electors above mentioned ; but if he has been only one year in office, then the six persons chosen from the first leets are divided into two, from each of which the meeting chuse one, who, with the Dean of Guild, make up the leet of three to be presented to the Magistrates and other electors, that one of the three may be chosen to bear the office of Dean of Guild for the ensuing year. At the same time, so many of the members of the House are chosen to present this leet to the Magistrates and Council, and to vote at the election of the Dean of Guild and Deacon Convener, as will balance the merchants' and crafts' ranks at said election.

THE Dean of Guild may convene the Council or Assistants, and also the whole recorded members of the House, as often as he shall think proper, for ordering the business of the Hospital, or other necessary affairs ; but there are certain fixed and stated meetings, which must be regularly called.

THE first of these is on the afternoon of the day of election of the Dean of Guild, and is the only regular meeting of the whole recorded members, when the Dean of Guild's Council is chosen, by his nominating in the first place, twelve of the members, either home or foreign

traders, and leeting the remaining members into twenty-four leets, whereof twelve are to be foreign, and twelve home traders; and by plurality of voices, one is chosen from each leet, making up twenty-four persons, who, with the twelve nominated by the Dean of Guild, together with the Lord Provost, Merchant Bailies, and Collector for the time, compose the Dean of Guild's Council, and with him represent the community of the Merchants' House, for the ensuing year, to the next usual time of election.

By the regulations made 23d April 1747, no person can be admitted a member of the Merchants' House, without previously being a burghers.

If a Dean of Guild is chosen who does not accept the office, the Town Council pass an act authorising the Provost to name a day for electing another in his place.

THE second meeting is on the Thursday thereafter, when the Dean of Guild and his Council, with the Merchant Magistrates, and Collector, make choice of four of their number, of whom the Dean of Guild for the preceding year is necessarily one; and who with four persons elected by the Trades' House, together with the present Dean of Guild, constitute the Brethren of the Dean of Guild Court for the ensuing year, who meet every Thursday or oftener, and judge in sundry matters as settled by the Letter of Guildry.

AT this meeting, there is elected an annual committee, which consists of five persons, of which the Dean of Guild, Lord Provost and Collector (when acting without a salary) were three, and the other two are chosen by

the House; but when the Collector has a salary, he is not to be one of the Committee*.

At this meeting also, the Collector, Clerk, and Officer, are elected; and the Collector finds security for his intromissions, to such an extent as the House thinks fit.

TWELVE of the members are also appointed to be directors of the Town's Hospital for the ensuing year.

THE third meeting is on the second Tuesday of December, at which meeting, the apprentices on Mr. Saunders' of Auldhouse mortifications, are presented.

THE fourth meeting is on the second Tuesday of March, when the docket of the annual Committee on the books, and the state of the funds of the House are taken into consideration; and at this meeting, the directors are chosen for Stirling's Library.

THE fifth and sixth meetings are on the second Tuesdays of June and September, but no particular business is allotted to these.

ALL the members are obliged to attend these meetings, or to pay five shillings for each absence, unless in case of sickness, or being from home.

THE stock and revenue of the House may be reckoned of two kinds: the one, which may be called its fixed revenue, arising from the rents of their lands and houses, the feus and ground annuals belonging to them, and the interest of their bonded money: and the other, which may be called its casual revenue, arising from matriculation.

N

* This committee meet four times a year, viz. on the first Tuesday of December, March, June, and September, for the dispatch of business; the result of their proceedings being examined by the several meetings of the House.

money, burgeses fines, gold book* subscriptions, and from new donations and mortifications.

PART of the money mortified to the House, and from which this fixed revenue arises, is left to the free disposal of the members for the time, while in other cases, they are tied down and restricted in the application of the funds, to certain rules and regulations prescribed by the donors.

THE flock of this respectable body at present amounts to L. 17,607 sterling. And the expenditure last year amongst the poor of the hospital, amounted to the sum of L. 800.

EVERY person who settles in this city as a merchant or trader, must immediately enter with the Dean of Guild, by paying according to his situation, as a stranger or otherwise, one of the following sums, for which he is admitted a burges and guild-brother.

If he is a stranger - - - - - 8 7 10½

If he is the eldest son of a burges, his father alive, } 1 9 1½

If he is the eldest son of a burges, his father dead, } 1 0 9½

If he is the younger son of a burges, } 1 11 11

If he marries the daughter of a burges, } 1 14 7½

If he serves an apprenticeship, } 1 1 10

AFTER his having paid one of these sums, and a customary fee to the Gold Book, not less than one guinea, he is furnished with a burges ticket, which he produces to

* In this book the new admitted members are enrolled, upon paying the customary fees above-mentioned.

the Clerk of the Merchants' House, who, upon his paying L. 10, enrolls him a matriculated member.

THE TRADES' HOUSE,

which forms the third member of the political body of the city, is composed of representatives from each of the fourteen incorporated trades, together with a president, who is called the Deacon Convener, a Collector and Clerk, &c.

The different incorporations, according to their sets or seals of cause, send each to the House the deputies* following, viz.

The Hammermen send	6	The Masons,	3
Tailors,	6	Flethers,	3
Cordiners,	6	Gardeners,	3
Maltmen,	6	Barbers,	3
Weavers,	4	Dyers and Bon-	
Bakers,	3	netmakers,	2
Skinners,	3	Who, together with the	
Wrights,	3	Deacon Convener, &	
Coopers,	3	Collector,	2

Make up the ordinary members of the House, amounting to 56

The extraordinary members of the House are the Trades Bailie while in office, the Deacon Convener and Collector, if chosen out of the last nine trades during the time they are in office, and for two years after they go off. In this case the total members are fifty-nine, but if

* One of these deputies is always the deacon of the particular incorporation and he has the power of nominating the others.

the Convener and Collector are chosen out of the first five trades, it makes no alteration in the members of the House, they being in that case fifty-six in all.

UPON the first Wednesday after the election of the Town Council, the Deacon Convener is chosen in the following manner:

THE House is divided into six leets, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, from each of which one is chosen. The gentlemen chosen from leets No. 1 and 4, are classed together, and so on, 2 and 5, and 3 and 6; from each of which one is again chosen. The names of the three gentlemen so chosen by the House, are transmitted by the deacons of the Hammermen and Taylors to the Magistrates and Council, who along with the Dean of Guild, fourteen members of the Merchants' House, and the deacons of the fourteen incorporated trades vote upon these three gentlemen, and the one having the majority of votes, as has been elsewhere noticed, is returned to the House as Convener for the year.

AFTER being in office for one year, the House is divided into four leets, and two out of these, along with the Convener, are sent to the Magistrates and Council, and voted upon in the same manner as before stated; although this may be called mere form, as the Convener is always re-elected, and continues in office for two years, as doth a Collector who is chosen solely by the House.

THE revenue of this House, which is considerable, arises partly from heritable property, from freedom fines paid by those of the trades rank, and partly from sums mortgaged to the House, and the following annual payments by each incorporation in this proportion, viz.

To the House. For Chaplain. Town's Hospital.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
The Hammermen pay,	3	6	8	1	10	0	12	0	0
Tailors,	4	3	4	1	10	0	14	0	0
Cordiners,	3	6	8	1	10	0	14	0	0
Maltmen,	4	3	4	1	10	0	15	0	0
Weavers,	2	10	0	1	5	0	12	0	0
Bakers,	2	10	0	1	5	0	9	0	0
Skinner's,	2	10	0	0	15	0	3	0	0
Wrights,	2	10	0	1	5	0	10	0	0
Coopers,	2	0	0	0	12	0	2	0	0
Flethers,	2	0	0	0	15	0	4	0	0
Masons,	2	0	0	0	10	6	2	15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gardeners,	2	0	0	0	10	6	1	10	0
Barbers,	2	0	0	0	12	0	3	0	0
Dyers, &c.	2	0	0	0	10	6	1	1	0
	37	0	0	14	0	6	103	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

FROM the funds so arising, besides defraying the incidental expences, the House pays annually to † twenty-seven poor brethren, from the fourteen trades on the roll, who are termed the Hospital poor, the sum of L. 137 4 : 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the following proportions :

To the Hammermen's	Wrights', do.	10	12	6
poor men, L. 11 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Coopers', do.	8	10	1
Tailors', do. 11 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flethers', do.	8	10	1
Cordiners', do. 11 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Masons', do.	8	10	1
Maltmen's, do. 11 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gardeners', do.	8	10	1
Weavers', do. 10 12 6	Barbers', do.	8	10	1
Bakers' do. 10 12 6	Dyers, &c. do.	5	0	0
Skinner's, do. 10 12 6				

In all, L. 137 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

† The incorporation of Dyers present only one poor man.

Upon a vacancy happening in the Hospital through the death of any of the paupers, the Deacon, Collector, and Master Court of that incorporation to which the deceased belonged, meet and chuse a leet of two others, whom they present to the House, and out of these two, one is chosen, who is immediately entered as the person in the Hospital belonging to that particular incorporation.

We have been favoured with the following statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Trades' House, at this time, through the politeness of Mr. B. Mathie, their clerk.

Trades' House,		Dr.	Contra,		Cr.				
		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		
To interest of money in bonds	}	276	12	0	By 27 decayed brethren	}	137	4	5
Few duty of Cow-lairs		34	8	10	Mr. Govan's five tradesmen		22	7	11
Rent of a house at the Townhead	}	23	5	0	Mr. Thomson's six do.	}	33	6	8
Rent of the Gorbals lands		110	0	0	Messrs. Pettigrews' two do.		20	0	0
Ground annual of houses	}	6	0	0	Mr. Howieson's burfar in the college	}	5	0	0
The 14 Trades pay jointly		154	7	0	Mr. M'Gilchrist's do.		5	0	0
To the rent arising from the new Hall	}	51	13	0	The town's hospital yearly	}	170	0	0
Entry of burgeses last year *		34	14	0	The widows and children of house pensioners		31	0	0
				The chaplain	20	0	0		
				The clerk	20	0	0		
				The officer for salary, house rent, &c.	}	14	0	0	
						477	19	0	
				By balance to increase of stock	}	213	0	10	
						690	19	10	
						690	19	10	

* This arises from a small sum paid to the House, by the

CONVERTING this yearly revenue, at five per cent. the Trades' House hold at present in stock, the sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred and one pounds sterling, and which, as long as a ballance remains against the expenditure, must still accumulate.

OF THE FOURTEEN INCORPORATIONS.

THE greatest part of the incorporations of this city, derived their existence as corporate bodies, either from the archbishops of Glasgow, or the Magistrates in their right, betwixt the commencement and end of the 16th century. Some are indeed of a more ancient date, while there are others of a more recent erection.

THE funds of each, which are set aside for the poor, and other incidental expences, arise from the freedom fines, &c. paid at the admission of each member into the incorporation, who is besides, in every case, obliged first to enrol himself a burghers of the city.

THE following is a list of each particular incorporation, according to the order in which they stand in the Convener's books, with the sums at present paid by every individual before admission into the respective incorporations.

OF THE INCORPORATION OF HAMMERMEN*

THIS body includes a number of artizans engaged in

Town Clerks, at the entry of every tradesman as a burghers, &c. which is included in the general sum paid for the ticket.

* This Incorporation is of a very old standing.—We have seen a charter or seal of cause from the Magistrates of the city, in favour of the Hammermen, dated the 11th October, 1536,

particular branches, such as blacksmiths, copper and tin smiths, saddlers, silversmiths and jewellers. They are governed by a Deacon, Collector, and twelve Masters, chosen annually, who, in this as well as in the other incorporations aftermentioned, have the disposal of the public money vested in them.

The freedom fine paid for admission of a stranger into this corporation, is - L. 12 12 0
 If he is a freeman's son, - - - - - 1 10 0
 If a son-in-law, - - - - - 3 0 0
 Upon serving an apprenticeship to a freeman, - - - - - 3 10 0
 They distribute to their poor per annum, about 200 0 0

THE TAYLORS

are under the government of a Deacon, Collector, and twelve Masters.

A stranger pays of freedom fine, - L. 12 0 0
 Upon serving an apprenticeship, - 3 10 0
 If he is a freeman's son, - - - - - 1 0 0
 If a son-in-law, - - - - - 1 0 0
 They pay yearly amongst their poor about 270 0 0

CORDINERS, OR SHOEMAKERS.

This incorporation is governed by a Deacon, Collector, and twelve Masters.

A stranger pays at admission, - L. 12 0 0
 Upon serving an apprenticeship, - 3 12 0

during the time of Archbishop Dunbar; and that even proceeds upon a narration, that the craft had been in a corporate capacity before, but that their privileges were not prior to this charter sufficiently ascertained.

If a freeman's son or son-in-law, - - - 2 0 6
 To the poor annually upon an average, - 200 0 0

THE MALTMEN

are governed by a Visitor, Collector, and eight Masters.

A stranger pays of freedom fine, - L. 15 15 0

Upon serving an apprenticeship, - 1 15 4

If a freeman's son or son-in-law, - - - 2 2 0

They pay to their poor per annum, about 250 0 0

THE WEAVERS*

are governed by a Deacon, Collector, and fourteen Masters.

A stranger upon admission pays - - - L. 5 7 0

An apprentice serving five years' apprenticeship; and two years as a journeyman with a freeman, is entitled to the freedom, upon payment of - - - 2 7 0

If a freeman's son or son-in-law, - - - 1 7 0

They distribute to their poor annually from L. 250 to 280 Sterling.

* We have been able to ascertain exactly the date of the set or seal of cause of this incorporation.—Their first charter was granted them on the 4th June, 1528, by the Provost, Magistrates and Council of the city.—This was afterwards in the year 1581, ratified by the Archbishop of Glasgow. Another charter or seal of cause was granted them by the town in 1605; this was likewise ratified by Parliament in 1681.—At present there are about 700 freemen belonging to this incorporation.

THE BAKERS *

are under the government of a Deacon, Collector and eight Masters,

No stranger can now be admitted.

Upon serving an apprenticeship, 6 0 0

A freeman's son pays at admission, 3 0 0

A son-in-law who enters by that right, 20 0 0

They pay annually to their poor about 166 0 0

THE SKINNERS †

are governed by a Deacon, Collector and nine Masters.

Freedom fine for a stranger, L. 10 10 0

Upon serving an apprenticeship, 3 3 0

If he is a freeman's son or son-in-law, 15 0 0

They give to their poor yearly, about 30 0 0

THE WRIGHTS

are governed by a Deacon, a Collector and thirteen Masters.

Freedom fine for a stranger, L. 17 11 10

Upon serving an apprenticeship, 9 6 0

If a freeman's son or son-in-law, 2 2 3

They give annually to their poor about 200 0 0

* This incorporation is upwards of 300 years standing. In the year 1568, the Regent Murray, as we have already noticed, bestowed upon it the lands at Partick, in consideration of their services while he resided with his army in the town, previous to the battle of Langside.—Upon these grounds, excellent flour mills are erected, capable of grinding per annum 50,000 bolls. Last year 47,000 was there manufactured.

† This incorporation obtained their seal of cause in the year 1516, during the time of Archbishop Beaton.

THE COOPERS

are governed by a Deacon, Collector and twelve Masters.

Freedom fine for a stranger,	L. 70	0	0
Upon serving an apprenticeship,	7	7	0
If he is a freeman's son,	5	5	0
If he is a freeman's son-in-law,	7	7	0
They give to their poor per annum, about	45	0	0

THE MASONS

are governed by a Deacon, a Collector and nine Masters.

Freedom fine for a stranger,	L. 21	0	0
Upon serving an apprenticeship,	2	2	0
If he is a freeman's son,	3	3	0
If he is a freeman's son-in-law,	5	0	0
They give annually to their poor, about	50	0	0

THE FLESHERS†

are governed by a Deacon, a Collector and nine Masters.

A stranger pays,	L. 8	9	5
If the person wishing admittance is a free-			
man's son,	3	9	5
A son-in-law pays,	4	11	7½
They pay yearly to their poor about	70	0	0

THE GARDENERS

are governed by a Deacon, a Collector and ten Masters.

A stranger upon entry pays,	L. 10	0	0
Upon serving an apprenticeship,	2	0	0
If a freeman's son,	10	0	0

† This incorporation got their charter or seal of course in the year 1580, in the time of Archbishop Boyd.

If a freeman's son-in-law, 2 0 0
 They give at an average yearly to their poor, 30 0 0

THE BARBERS

are governed by a Deacon, a Collector and nine Masters.
 A stranger pays at entry, L. 12 0 0
 Upon serving an apprenticeship, 3 0 0
 If he is a freeman's son or son-in-law, 2 0 0
 They give yearly to their poor about 100 0 0

THE DYERS AND BONNETMAKERS

are governed by a Deacon, Collector and four Masters.
 The freedom fine payable by a stranger, L. 4 4 0
 If the person wishing admittance has served
 an apprenticeship, 1 14 0
 If a freeman's son, 1 14 0
 They give to their poor yearly, about 20 0 0

BESIDES these particular sums which each tradesman pays at entering with his trade, he must prior to such payment, enter with the town as a burgess and guild-brother, by paying, if a stranger, the sum of L. 5: 7: 10½. If he is in any other situation, as being a freeman's son, &c. he pays the same sums, before obtaining his burgess ticket, as are paid by those of the merchant rank, which have been before specified.

THESE fourteen incorporations, with the Merchants' House, are the only chartered societies that have a share in the government of the city, and from whom the Counsellors, and consequently the Magistrates are elected. The other citizens, however, individually, are not debarred from having a voice in, or share of, the government,

because each of them may, by becoming a member of the one rank or the other, acquire every privilege which either enjoy; so that the set of the city of Glasgow is upon as liberal a plan as any in the kingdom, and as well calculated to promote the interests and equalize the rights of government amongst the citizens.

OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE highest of these, which sit in the city, is the Circuit Court, anciently called the Justice Ayre, which meets twice in the year, in the months of April and September. The judges are the Lords of Justiciary, two of these most commonly sit during the assize, though one is empowered, in case of the absence of his colleague, to do the business. Before this Court are tried all criminal cases, which are competent to the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, excepting the crime of high treason.

BEFORE this Court, the counsel for the prisoner is entitled to sum up the evidence on his behalf, and to be the last speaker before the jury withdraw. The Court, which generally continues sitting for two or three days at a time, is attended by the Sheriffs of the counties, within its particular district, by the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the city, and by the macers and other proper officers, attendant upon the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh.

THE SHERIFF COURT.

THE county or shire of Lanark is divided into three jurisdictions, called the upper, middle and lower wards*, in

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* The parishes in the lower or nether ward, over which the

each of these a substitute to the Sheriff-depute of the whole shire, holds his Court.

THE Court, which sits in Glasgow, the capital of the last division, has two sessions in the year; the first beginning on the 12th of May, and rising on the 12th of July; the second sitting down on the 12th of November, and rising on the same day of the month of March, during which two terms it meets once a week, upon Wednesday. In the time of the vacation, which includes the space betwixt the sessions, a Court is also held every third week, for the determining causes betwixt the inhabitants of the city.

ALL civil actions, are here competent to be tried, excepting a few peculiar to the Court of Session. The Sheriff also exercises a criminal jurisdiction in matters of theft, and other crimes of a lesser moment: His sentences are, however, subject to the review of the Courts of Session and Justiciary.

THE COMMISSARY COURTS OF GLASGOW, HAMILTON, AND CAMPBIE

are held in this city. Their jurisdiction is very extensive, not only in the county of Lanark, but also over great part of the shires of Renfrew, Stirling, Dumbarton and Ayr*.

Sheriff's jurisdiction extends, are the following, viz: the city of Glasgow, the parishes of Cumbluslang, Carmunnock, Rutherglen, Govan, Cadder, the Barony of Glasgow, and the Gorbals.

* We have been favoured with the following list of the parishes over which the Commissaries of Glasgow, and of Hamilton and Campsie, exercise their jurisdiction, viz:

THIS Court, which was anciently called the Bishop's Court, from an Official or Commissary being appointed by him as judge, was formerly confined solely to the de-

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in the 12th of May, and rising on the 12th of July; the

COMMISSARIOT OF GLASGOW.

LANARKSHIRE.—Glasgow and Barony parish—*Edicts served at the market cross of Glasgow.*—Rutherglen; Cambusnethan; Carmunnock; Bothwell; Glassford; Bartonshotts; Strathaven; Cambuslang; Blantyre—*Edicts served at Rutherglen, head burgh of the nether ward of Clydesdale.*

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—Roseneath; Bonhill; Dumbarton; Lufs; Lenzie, Easter and Wester; Kilpatrick, Easter and Wester; Kirkintilloch; Kilmarnock; Cumbernauld; and Row, excepting the lands afterwards to be mentioned as under the Commissariat of Hamilton and Campsie. The following lands in Cardross parish belong to the Commissariat of Glasgow—Dalquhurn, Whitehill of Keppoch, Ballinnoch, Kilmahue ten pound land, Ardardan, Keppoch, Lykeston, Hall of Ardmore, Buntine of Gielston, Drumhead, Farm's Land Lands, Colgrain—*Edicts served at Dumbarton.*

RENFREWSHIRE.—Innerkip; Killelan; Kilbarchan; Greenock; Houstoun; Eaglesham; Lochwinnoch; Inchinnan; Mearns; Kilmacolm; Paisley; Nielston; Port-Glasgow; Erskine; Eastwood; and the following lands over the bridge of Cathcart, the rest of the parish belongs to Hamilton and Campsie—Williamwood, Bogtoun place thereof, two merk land of Merrylee, twenty shilling land of Merrylee—*Edicts served at Renfrew.*

STIRLINGSHIRE.—Town of Kilsyth and east barony thereof, the west barony belongs to Hamilton and Campsie; Drymen; Flatrys; Balfour; Strathblane; Buchanan; Kilsyth; and Baldernock, excepting the lands after mentioned, under Hamilton and Campsie—*Edicts served at Stirling.*

AYRSHIRE.—Bailliestown of Cunningham—Loudon; Dalry; Ardrossan; Kilmarnock; Stewarton; Kilbride; Westcarr; Finwick; Beith; Largs; Kilmaurs; Irvine; Kilbirnie; Dreg-

elision of ecclesiastic matters, or what the Clergy presumed to be so. Now, however, besides these, civil actions are likewise here tried to the amount of forty pound Scots, or L. 3:6:8 sterling; nay, they may even be

horn; Kilwinning; Dunlop; Preston; Stevenson — *Bailliary of Carrick* — Maybole; Girvan; Kirkoswald; Colmonell; Kirk-michael; Ballantrae; Straiton; Barr; Dailie. — *Bailliary of Kyle* — Galfston; Tarbolton; Auchinleck; Dalquain; Riccarton; Muirkirk; Cumnock, Old and New; St. Quivox; Craigie; Monkton; Prestick; Dundonald; Ochiltree; Barnwall; Coytton; Mauchline; Dalmellington; Crossbie; Dalrymple; Symington — *Edicts all served at Ayr.*

COMMISSARIOT OF HAMILTON AND CAMPSIE.

The Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie has jurisdiction over the following lands and parishes:

DUMBARTONSHIRE. — Cardross, except the lands above mentioned, under the Commissariat of Glasgow; the following lands in the parish of Row belong to the Commissariat of Hamilton and Campsie, the remainder belong to Glasgow: two Banachrairs, two Drumphads, three Kilbrides, two Blair Carns, Durling, Balevouling, Ballinloch, Auchinvennelmore, Auchinguichty, Faslain, Strone of Glenfron, two Ballernicks — *Edicts served at Dumbarton.*

STIRLINGSHIRE. — Campsie; and the following lands in Baldernock parish belong to the Commissariat of Hamilton and Campsie, the remainder belong to Glasgow: Balmore, Killhead, Bankierlings, Orchard, Barreston, Holl of Bankier, Easter and Wester Blairkaiths, Balgrochan; west barony of Kilsyth — *Edicts served at Stirling.*

LANARKSHIRE. — Cadder; Gorbals; Govan; Cathcart, except the lands above mentioned, under the Commissariat of Glasgow — *Edicts served at Glasgow.* — New Monkland; Old Monkland; Hamilton; Dalziel; Dalserf; Easter Kilbride — *Edicts served at Hamilton.*

RENFREWSHIRE. — Renfrew — *Edicts served at Renfrew.*

prorogated to a greater extent. These Courts meet during the time of session, which is here the same with the Sheriff Courts, before mentioned, upon Thursday weekly, and during the time of vacation, in matters purely consistorial, such as serving edicts, &c. also once a week.

THE BAILIE, OR TOWN COURT.

THIS has for its bounds the royalty of the city, within which its judges, the Magistrates, exercise both a civil and criminal jurisdiction. In civil cases, all actions for performance of obligations, or for payment of debts above thirty shillings, are competent; and in those of a criminal nature, the Magistrates are authorized to decide, and to order punishment according to the nature of the offence, by imprisonment, stripes, pillory, or banishment from the liberties of the burgh; they can, however, judge in no capital causes, or in such as may infer demeritation.

THIS Court also sits weekly, upon Friday, and hath no vacation.

THE DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

THIS is of great utility, especially in such a city as Glasgow, where property is very valuable, and, consequently, where disputes concerning it are not unfrequent. The Dean of Guild, assisted by a Council of eight; half being of the merchant rank, and the remainder tradesmen, are the proper judges of this Court. Their business is to determine disputes betwixt contemorous proprietors; to adjust and regulate the weights and measures; to take care that buildings within the city be carried on according to law; that encroachments be not made upon the public streets; to consider the state of buildings, whether

they be in such a condition as to threaten damage to those dwelling in them, or to the neighbourhood; and to grant warrant for repairing, pulling down, or rebuilding them, according to the circumstances of the case. They also admit burgesses, and fine all unqualified persons, who usurp the privileges of freemen, &c.

THIS Court is held every week during the year upon Thursday:

THE JUSTICE OF PEACE COURT.

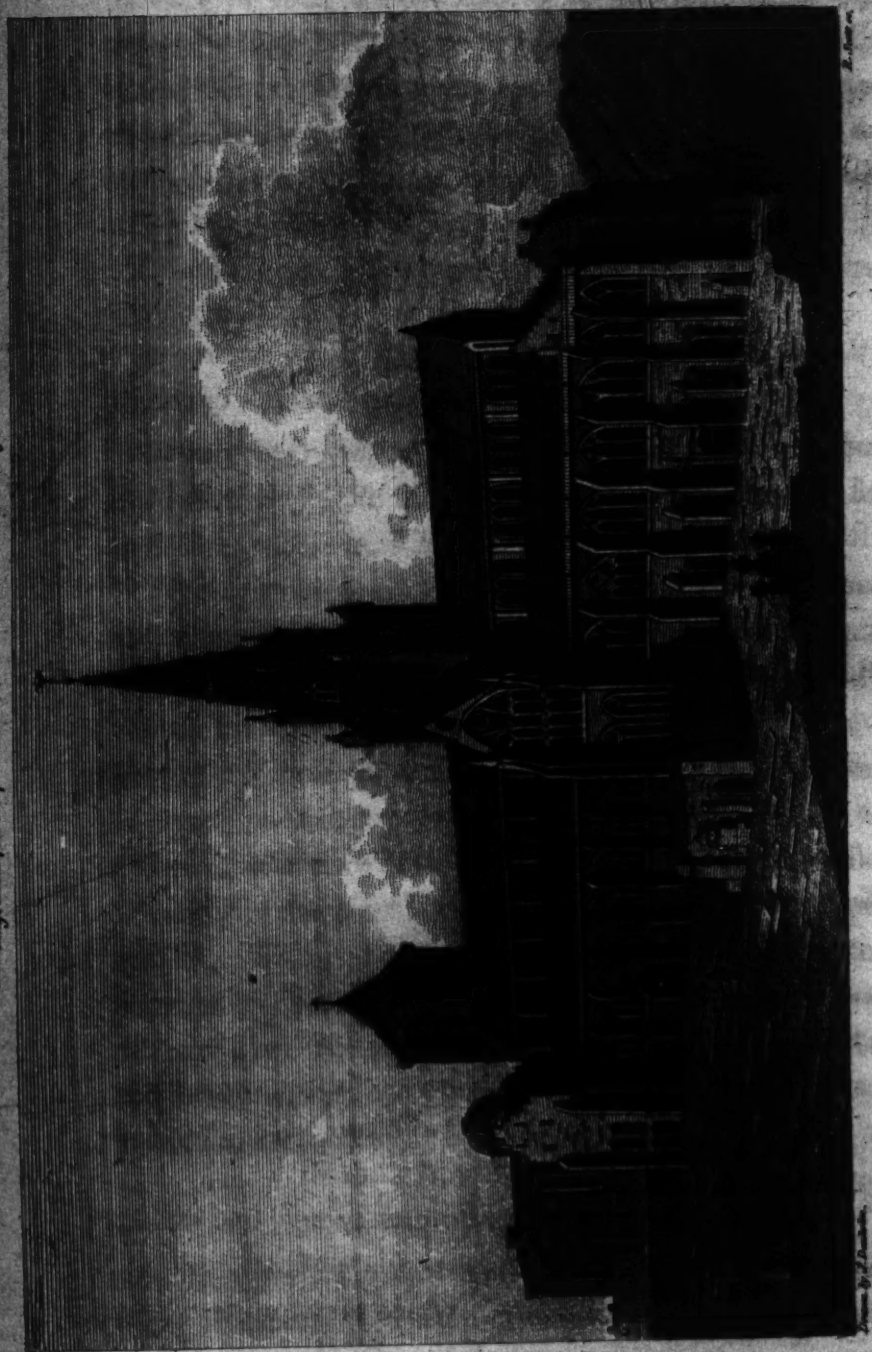
THE proper judges here, are the gentlemen who hold the office of Justice of Peace for the nether ward of Larnarkshire, within which their jurisdiction is confined.

AGREEABLE to a late act of Parliament, this Court meets upon the first Monday of every month, for the discussion of business, two Justices forming a quorum. — All actions for debt to the amount of forty pound Scots, or L. 3:6:8 sterling, are here competent; also, all such as have for their conclusion the fines or penalties to any amount, that may have been incurred by illegal traffic; breaking of the game laws; cutting of wood without permission; killing salmon in forbidden time; selling or manufacturing such goods as are prohibited to be vended without a licence; in determining disputes betwixt masters and servants; or such causes as are brought for alimony in particular cases, &c.

THE COURT OF CONSCIENCE,

in which the Magistrates of the city are judges, meets every Monday, for the determination of small causes brought for payment of sums not above 40s. Procurators, neither here nor in the Justice Court, are admitted

Engraved for Chapman, Seniors & Co. Glasgow.



VIEW of the HIGH CHURCH of GLASGOW from the SOUTH EAST.

to plead, the parties themselves stating their own case. Besides these stated Courts, a Magistrate attends daily at the Council Chamber, for the purpose of discussing such causes as require dispatch, without awaiting the ordinary forms of Court.

THE CHURCH.

We have already mentioned that Glasgow became at a very early period the seat of a religious establishment. From the time of Kentigern to the Reformation, an almost uninterrupted succession of bishops, and latterly of archbishops, continued to preside in this see. When that event took place, one minister who was superintendent of the west of Scotland, officiated in Glasgow, and had the pastoral charge of the inhabitants. The session of Glasgow was regularly constituted of one minister, thirty-five elders, and twenty-six deacons, on the 7th November, 1583.

At this period, and for a long time subsequent, the session was assisted in judging of matters of scandal, by an inquest summoned from the neighbourhood. In the year 1636, public worship was performed in three different churches, the High Church, the Tron Church, and the Blackfriars or College Church; and the same number continued till after the Revolution. In 1691, a fourth was added, called the Wynd Church.

The city of Glasgow though originally only one parish, was afterwards divided into seven, and lately into eight parishes, exclusive of the Barony*, which are at present held. As the Barony parish includes a tract of country lying to

By the following clergymen: These are the Inner High Church, Dr. William Taylor; the Outer High Church, Mr. Robert Balfour; the Tron Church, Mr. Stevenson MacGill; the College Church, Mr. John Lockhart; the Wynd Church, Dr. William Porteous; the North West Church, Mr. Alexander Ranken; St. Andrew's Church, Dr. William Lockhart; and St. Enoch's Church, Mr. William Taylor.

THESE ecclesiastical charges are all, except the Inner High Church and Barony, under the patronage of the Town Council. The stipend of each of the ministers was at first L. 90; in 1723 it was augmented to 2000 merks; in 1762 to 2500 merks; in 1788 to L. 165; and in 1795 to the sum of L. 200, at which it at present stands. The Inner and Barony Churches are under the patronage of the Crown, and the minister of the former enjoys a glebe, as well as L. 20 per annum as king's chaplain, which the persons filling that charge, in succession enjoy. The minister of the Barony parish is also in possession of a glebe.

EACH of these churches have a session composed of its particular minister, and a certain number of elders, who judge in matters of scandal, and if they see cause, inflict censures upon transgressors—enquire into the situation of the poor within their respective districts, to whom they administer such relief from the funds, as circumstances may require. The members of these particular sessions also meet upon the first Thursday of each month, in a general round the town, it is not here reckoned as one of the parishes into which the city is divided. Mr. John Burns is the present minister.

session, where the business of the whole is gone through, particularly such as relates to the administration of the funds, which arise from the collections at the church doors, and from other charitable donations, &c.

THE ministers of the city, and of the twelve surrounding parishes* also convene in presbytery at Glasgow, every month, to receive reports, and decide causes from the different sessions, in which they are the competent judges; to elect deputies to the general assembly, and to moderate calls to vacant charges within their bounds.

THE synod of Glasgow and Ayr, is the next higher ecclesiastical court that meets here.—It is composed of seven presbyteries†, and sits here twice for once at Ayr, or Irvine.—To it lie appeals from the presbytery, in the same manner as they may be made from its decision to the general assembly.

BESIDES the Churches above mentioned, there are also three Chapels of Ease, under the inspection of the presbytery of Glasgow, one in the city, the other two belong to the Barony parish; and the College Chapel, in which divine service is ordinarily performed by preachers or licentiates in divinity. There is also a Gaelic Meeting House, in which the service is performed partly in Gaelic, partly in English.

BESIDES these houses and establishments for the exercise of the public ordinances of religion, agreeably to the

* These parishes are the Barony of Glasgow, Gorbals, Rutherglen, Cumbernauld, Carmunnock, Cadder, Campsie, Goyan, Kirkintilloch, Kilsyth, Cathcart, and Eaglesham.

† These are the presbyteries of Glasgow, Ayr, Irvine, Paisley, Hamilton, Lanark and Dumbarton.—The Synod convenes twice a year, in spring and autumn.

instituted of the Church of Scotland, there are various other places of worship occupied by Dissenters. There are two Burgher, and two Antiburgher Meeting Houses; an English Chapel, with two officiating clergymen; a place of worship belonging to a congregation of Independents; one for Anabaptists; one for Glaslites; a large Methodist Meeting House; two others belonging to the Relief communion, also a large Church in Anderston; one in the Calton, belonging to the Covenanted Presbyterians; and a Popish meeting, which is conducted with such discretion, that it does not give the slightest cause of offence.

REVENUE, &c. OF GLASGOW.

THE revenue of the city, we are authorised to state, amounts nearly, at this period, to the sum of L.8000 sterling, per annum. This arises from the rents of lands and houses belonging to the community; from the rents of the church seats; from an impost of two pennies Scots upon every pint of ale brewed or sold within the city, the village of Gorbals or town of Port-Glasgow; from certain dues payable on all meal or grain brought into the city, called the ladles; from the dues of crannage, &c. at the Broomielaw quay and Weighhouse; and from the other customs peculiar to, or customary in royal burghs.

THIS is expended at the sight of the Town-Council, upon lighting and paving the streets, building and repairing of the churches, deepening the river, paying the ministers stipends, &c. And when we take into notice the improvements that have been made of late, in the ap-

pearance of the city, by the many public buildings, and other works, whose expences have been defrayed by this fund, we cannot hesitate a moment in pronouncing, that it is managed with a frugal economy, that doth the greatest honour to the gentlemen at whose direction it is expended.

This city, in conjunction with Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, sends one member to the British House of Commons, which honourable situation is at present filled by William M'Dowal, Esq; of Garthland.

THE armorial bearing of the city is on a field parti. p. fefs, argent and gules, an oak tree, surmounted with a bird in chief, a salmon with a gold stoned ring in its mouth * in base, and on a branch in the sinister side, a bell langued or, all proper.—The motto, LET GLASGOW FLOURISH. Before the Reformation St. Mungo's or Kentigern's head mitred, appeared in the dexter side of the shield, which had two salmon for supporters.

Archbishop Spottiswood, in his history of the Church of Scotland, narrates the following story, to which our readers may give what credit they please, as accounting for the salmon and the ring having a place in the Glasgow arms. In the days of St. Kentigern, a lady having lost her wedding ring, her husband became exceedingly jealous, as if she had bestowed it upon a gallant. After using every argument in her power to persuade him to the contrary, she at last applied to St. Kentigern, imploring his help for the safety of her honour, and to preserve her against the resentment of her jealous husband. Not long after, as St. Kentigern walked by the river, he desired a person that was fishing to bring him the first fish he could catch, which was accordingly done, and from its mouth was taken the lady's ring: the recovering whereof, in this manner effectually took away her husband's suspicion.

the improvements that have been made of late, in the ap-

C H A P. V.

Of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons—The Faculty of Procurators—The Chamber of Commerce, &c.—Stirling's Public Library—Anderson's Institution—Sacred Music Institution—Of the several Public Institutions for charitable purposes—St. Nicholas' Hospital—The Merchants' Hospital—The Trades' Hospital—Hutchefsons' Hospital—Town's Hospital—The Royal Infirmary—The different Mortifications,—Societies, &c.

THE Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons were first erected into a body corporate, by a charter from James the VI. in the year 1599, granted upon the application of Peter Low, surgeon in Glasgow, in conjunction with Robert Hamilton, professor of Medicine in that University.

THIS charter, which was confirmed by King Charles II. in the year 1672, contains very ample privileges particularly a right which the Faculty exercise to this day, of examining, and if found qualified, licensing all practitioners of medicine or surgery within the boroughs of Glasgow, Renfrew and Dumbarton, and the sheriffdoms of Renfrew, Lanark, Kyle, Carrick, Ayr and Cunningham; and in case of non-compliance, the Faculty have a power of enforcing a penalty or fine of L. 3 : 6 : 8 sterling, from such persons within these bounds, as have not undergone an examination. Likewise, a special privilege to all the members of the Faculty of being exempted from all " weapons showing, roads, hosts, bearing of

“ armour, watching, warding, stenting, taxations, passing
 “ on assize, inquests, justice courts, sheriff, burgh courts,
 “ in actions civil and criminal, excepting in giving their
 “ counsel in matters appertaining to the said arts.”

THIS respectable body was for a considerable time incorporated with the barbers†; about the year 1722 a separation took place, since which time they have continued a distinct body.

THE freedom fine of admission into the Faculty, whether a stranger or not, amounts to the sum of L. 52: 10 sterling, besides L. 1: 1 to the Clerk, 5s. sterling to the Library, and a like sum of 5s. to the Officer, making in whole L. 54: 1. From the fees of admission, and the yearly payment of members, the Faculty have now a capital of about L. 2000 sterling, which they have converted into a scheme for behoof of their widows and children, divided into three classes; and according to the proportions which each member shall pay annually into the common stock, his wife is enrolled in the one or other.

In the first class are enrolled the widows whose husbands have paid nothing yearly, but their freedom fines,—they receive per annum L. 11 5

In the second class, are the widows whose husbands have paid yearly into the funds the sum of L. 1: 1—they receive per annum, L. 15 0

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† It is a curious fact, that formerly in this country, as well as in England, and several places on the Continent, the business of a barber and surgeon were united in the same person. In the year 1682, we find an act of the town council of Edinburgh, recommending to the incorporations of surgeons to supply the town with a sufficient number of persons well qualified to shave, and cut hair.—*Arnot.*

In the third and highest class, such members as pay L. 2. 5 sterling yearly, entitle their widows, per annum, to L. 20. 0

And in case of the death of any member leaving children without a widow, they receive in like manner, either the sum of L. 56, L. 78, or L. 100, according to the class to which their father contributed, and this payment is in *total* of all they can thereafter ask of the funds.

THIS Faculty is governed by a President, Visitor, Collector, two Box-keepers, a Seal-keeper, Librarian, and two Inspectors of Drugs.—They have an elegant Hall in St. Enoch's Square, with a Library, containing a good assortment, not only of professional books, but of others in various branches of literature.

THE FACULTY OF PROCURATORS

have, for some centuries past, been united into a Society under this denomination, for the purpose of managing their affairs, and for raising a fund for their poor and decayed members, and their widows and children. In order to carry the views of the Society fully into execution, and to enlarge and confirm their privileges, an application was lately made for a royal charter, which his present Majesty granted in the month of June, 1796, erecting them into a corporation and body politic, with full powers to make bye-laws for the good of the whole, to sue and be sued, to hold a seal, and elect office-bearers, &c.

According to this charter, the Society is governed by the following office-bearers; a Dean of Faculty, a Council of five Managers, a Treasurer, Fiscal, and Clerk. There are two general meetings of the Faculty annually.

upon the third Friday of May, and the third Friday of November. At the first of these, the election of the office-bearers for the ensuing year takes place; at the other the ordinary business of the Society is discussed. Besides these stated half-yearly meetings prescribed by the charter, there are monthly meetings of the Council; and the Dean may, upon any urgent occasion, call a meeting of the whole Faculty upon twenty-four hours' notice being given to the members.

In order to qualify a person for admission into the Faculty, it is necessary that he have served a regular apprenticeship of five years with one of the members, practising before the Courts in this city; and a further term of at least one year as a clerk, either with the practitioners here, in the Court of Session, or any proper Court of law: And further, that he must be of twenty-one years of age, and have attended the Scotch law class in any of the universities of Scotland, for at least one session, besides being of a good character and deportment.

The apprentice fee which is due, and must be paid at the entry of the apprentice to his indenture, is for the son of a member L. 25, and for every other person the sum of L. 50.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

was first incorporated by a royal charter of his present Majesty, dated the thirty-first day of July, 1783, granted upon the application of several of the most respectable

* The Chamber of Commerce was first projected by that spirited citizen, Patrick Colquhoun, Esq; then Lord Provost.

merchants and manufacturers in the city, who had previously formed themselves into a society, under the above designation.

THE Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, consists not only of members residing in Glasgow, but also of merchants, traders and manufacturers in Paisley, Kilbarchan, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and Kilmarnock. By the charter there are two general half-yearly meetings, upon the first Tuesday of January, and first Tuesday of July; at the first of which there are thirty directors chosen, called the Chamber of Directors*. Within eight days thereafter, these directors again meet, and from their number elect a chairman, deputy chairman, and a secretary from amongst the members of the incorporation.—At the meeting in July, as well as that in January, the business or transactions of the directors is taken into consideration, as well as the subjects of discussion for the ensuing six months.

THE great outlines of the business committed to the charge of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, is,

1. To consider of such plans and systems as shall contribute to the protection and improvement of those branches of trade and manufactures which are peculiar to this country, and which may be interesting to the members of the Chamber at large.

* Four general quarterly meetings of the directors is also held in the year, on the following days, viz. on the second Tuesday of January, the second Tuesday of April, the second Tuesday of July, and the second Tuesday of October.—The fees of admission are L. 5: 5, and L. 1: 1 yearly; or if L. 21 is paid at admission, no farther sum is due.

2. To regulate all matters respecting any branch of trade or manufacture, which may be submitted to the directors, for the purpose of establishing rules for the convenience and assistance, either of foreign traders, or manufacturers.

3. To read and discuss all public and private memorials and representations of members of the Chamber, requesting the aid of the directors in any matter regarding trade or manufactures.

4. To afford aid to members, whether as individuals or otherwise, who may apply for assistance in negotiating any matter of business, whether local, or of a nature which requires the weight and influence of the directors, in making application to the Board of Trustees, to the King's Ministers, or to Parliament.

5. To procure relief or redress in any grievance, hardship, oppression, or inconvenience, affecting any particular branch of trade and manufacture, carried on by the members of this society, by interposing the weight and influence of the directors in any public negotiation that may be thought necessary to effect such relief.

6. To consider of all matters affecting the corn-laws of this part of the united kingdom in particular, as being of the utmost consequence to its trade and manufactures.

AND, in general, to take cognisance of every matter and thing that shall be in the least degree connected with the interests of commerce—to assist in pointing out new sources for promoting whatever may be useful and beneficial—and to attend to every application made to parliament, which may be thought injurious to the trade and

manufactures of this country—to support an intercourse and friendly correspondence with the Convention of Royal Boroughs, and Board of Trustees for Fisheries and Manufactures, for the purpose of communicating new and useful improvements to their attention.

By a prudent plan of conduct, and keeping these objects in view, the Chamber of Commerce have, since their erection, rendered very essential service to the commerce and manufactures of the kingdom, which cannot fail of entailing upon them the gratitude of every well-wisher to his country.

STIRLING'S LIBRARY.

THIS public-spirited institution had its rise from the generosity of Mr. Walter Stirling, late merchant in Glasgow; who, by his will, dated the third day of February, 1785, mortified, in favour of the then Lord Provost of the city, and his successors in office, the sum of L. 1000 sterling, his tenement in Millar's street, and share in the Fontaine Society for the sole purpose of purchasing a library, for the use of the citizens, and supporting a librarian, for taking charge of the books. The management of this library, according to Mr. Stirling's will, is vested in thirteen managers, elected and chosen from the following corporations or societies, viz. from the Town Council of Glasgow three of their number, (besides the Lord Provost of the city, who is a director *ex officio*;) from the Merchants' House of Glasgow three; from the Presbytery of Glasgow three; and from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow three of their number. The Lord Pro-

rest to be preses, whenever he shall be present at the meetings of these directors.

THE directors, by a regulation which they made in the year 1791, meet four times per annum, viz. on the second Mondays of February, May, August, and November, for discussing the business of the institution. At the meeting in August, the accounts for the preceding year are balanced.—The librarian is chosen, and according to the state of the funds, orders are given for the purchase of new books, which are produced at the next meeting of the directors in November.

By the original constitution of this library, no books were lent out except upon an order from two of the directors, and depositing the value of the book required; so that such of the citizens as could not conveniently attend at the library room, were, in a manner, debarred from the benefit of the institution. The managers in a short time saw the impropriety of this scheme, and in its stead they substituted the following, which not only tends to increase the funds, but also to further the intention of the benevolent donor:

EVERY person subscribing five guineas is entitled to the use of the library during life, and not only may he use the library room for three hours daily, for the purpose of reading, but he is entitled to carry home whatever book or books he chuses, upon a proper receipt, provided they do not amount to more in value than half his subscription; if the value of the books required is greater than that sum, he is bound to deposit the difference of the value of the book, or the difference of double the value of one or more volumes, if the books consist of a greater number of volumes than what are borrowed. These books he

must again return to the library in a specified time, according to their size; not exceeding two weeks for an octavo, four for a quarto, and eight weeks for a folio. In case this regulation is not complied with, the subscriber is charged sixpence weekly for each volume he detains beyond the limited time. If not returned within one month, this sum of sixpence is doubled, and one shilling weekly is thereafter due, per volume, as long as they are in the subscriber's possession.

NONSUBSCRIBERS have also a right to borrow such books as they may incline, provided they give a receipt therefore, deposit the value, and agree to comply with the regulations as to returning the books they have borrowed.

IN every competition betwixt subscribers for a particular book, the first applicant is preferred, though the case varies betwixt a nonsubscriber and subscriber, the latter being always preferred.

THIS library, which is at present situated in St. Enoch's Square, is open every lawful day, betwixt the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and three o'clock afternoon. Since the commencement of the scheme, very considerable benefactions in books have been made to it, many of them highly valuable and interesting; these, with the regular yearly additions, and other donations which may be expected, will, in a few years, it is hoped, compose a selection, equalled, in point of variety, by few collections in the kingdom*.

* At this time, July, 1797, this library contains betwixt six and seven thousand volumes; the number of subscribers at the same time, amounting to four hundred.

Every donor of L. 100 or upwards is an extraordinary direc-

ANDERSON'S INSTITUTION.

EVERY institution which has for its aim the more general diffusion of knowledge and of science, cannot but claim particular attention and regard. In this class is to be reckoned the present establishment, founded by the late Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. In delineating the object of this institution, we cannot do better than by presenting an abstract from Mr. Anderson's deed of settlement. By this deed, he disposed and conveyed his property of every kind to the public, for the improvement of science, and to establish an institution denominated *Anderson's University*, to be under the management of eighty-one trustees.

THESE trustees consist of the nine following classes:—1st, Tradesmen.—2d, Agriculturists.—3d, Artists.—4th, Manufacturers.—5th, Physicians, Surgeons, &c.—6th, Lawyers.—7th, Divines.—8th, Natural Philosophers.—9th, Kinsmen of the founder.

THESE classes have a power to fill up by ballot, all vacancies which may happen in any of them, within four calendar months, from the time of such vacancy taking place, either by resignation or death; and if they shall neglect to do so for a longer time, the vacancies are to be filled up by ballot, by the contributor of L. 20, a director for life; the contributor of L. 20, a director for five years. And in case any person shall bequeath a sum by way of legacy, such donor shall have power, by his deed, containing the bequest, to name an extraordinary director, who shall be continued in the management, for such a number of years as shall correspond to the sum given.

be filled up by ballot, at the first of the four general meetings of the trustees afterwards to be mentioned.

BESIDES these eighty-one trustees, there are nine visitors to be appointed for superintending their conduct and regulating the affairs of the institution, viz. 1st, The Lord Provost of Glasgow; 2d, the eldest Bailie; 3d, the Dean of Guild; 4th, the Deacon Convener; 5th, the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; 6th, the Dean of the Procurators; 7th, the Moderator of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr; 8th, the Moderator of the Presbytery of Glasgow; 9th, the Moderator of the Presbytery of Dumbarton; any six to be a quorum.

By the deed of establishment, four general meetings of the trustees are appointed to be held annually, viz. On the longest and shortest days, and upon the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. At which meetings, every thing relative to the interest of the institution is considered and debated upon, a majority in all cases carrying the question.

NINE ordinary managers are also appointed to be chosen by the trustees annually, upon mid-summer day, from such of their number as are resident in Glasgow. These managers, who meet upon the first Thursday of every month, are empowered to conduct the business of the foundation; to correct whatever is amiss; and to report their proceedings to each of the four general meetings.

THIS institution is appointed to consist of four colleges, besides a school or academy. These are the colleges of Arts, Medicine, Law and Theology. Each college to consist of nine professors, the senior professor being president or dean.

TOWARDS the establishment of this foundation the

learned Professor left a most extensive and valuable apparatus, for the purpose of experiments in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. besides his library and museum, which taken together, may amount to about L. 3000 sterling. As the scheme is, however, in its infancy, it has been found impolitic at present to establish the foundation upon the ample basis laid out by the learned professor. Though in the course of a few years, it is hoped, from the increasing state of the funds, that the trustees will have it in their power to fulfil more completely the intention of its founder.

THE present plan consists of a course of lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, illustrated by experiments, by Dr. Thomas Garnet, the professor of these branches to this institution†.

SACRED MUSIC INSTITUTION.

MUSIC, in all ages, and in every country, has been held in estimation, from the congeniality of its powers to the feelings of the human heart. Sacred music possesses, of all other, the most extensive influence. From the nature of its composition, it is exquisitely adapted to touch the passions, and to inspire that awe and veneration, which is so essential to worship. In listening to its strains, our hopes

† The course of lectures was last year attended by between 900 and 1000 ladies and gentlemen.

A charter was last year granted by the Magistrates in favour of the trustees of this institution, investing them with corporate powers.

are enlivened, and our griefs are softened; our joys are refined, and the best affections of the heart called forth.

IMPRESSED with a sense of its consequence, several gentlemen, in the course of the year 1796, formed themselves into a society, for encouraging and promoting a taste amongst the inhabitants of Glasgow, for this noble species of musical composition; with this view, a general subscription was opened, which met with a degree of encouragement, highly flattering to the projectors of the institution.

THE society, which consists of the whole subscribers, is governed by twelve directors and a secretary, who is *ex officio* a director, chosen annually by ballot. Six public meetings are held in the season, at which each director presides by rotation; and a private rehearsal is held once a-week, at which two directors attend, and any other of the society who chuse*.

OF THE DIFFERENT HOSPITALS AND OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

BEFORE the Reformation, almost every charitable donation was vested in the church, and its revenues, together

* A new and elegant organ, built by Mr. Donaldson of York, has been lately erected in the Trades' Hall, for the use of the institution. Its stops, which are more powerful and smooth than any in Scotland, are as follow, viz. an open diapason in front, from G-G pipes, gilt, stopped diapason, principal, flute, twelfth, fifteenth, tierce, sesquialtra, cornet, trumpet bass, trumpet treble. In the choir organ, with a pedal, an open diapason, stopped diapason, and flute. In the swell, there is a stopped diapason, open diapason, principal, hautbois, and trumpet.

The vocal performers are selected by the directors from the singing bands of the congregations in the city.

with those charities whose object went no higher than the preservation of life, were dispensed by the clergy. Charities of a higher order, which regard the character and former situation of their objects, were scarcely known, and when the church was overturned by the Reformation, the sacrilegious rapacity which accompanied it, seized on every thing within its reach, leaving very few remains of ancient beneficence.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOSPITAL

was founded by bishop Muirhead, about the middle of the fifteenth century, and endowed for the maintenance of twelve old men and a priest. Archbishop Leighton, in the year 1677, mortified to this charity the sum of L. 150 sterling, for the benefit of two poor men, one belonging to the burgh, the other to the barony parish, to be chosen by the Magistrates. The revenue of this Hospital is, however, now almost entirely dilapidated; and even after the greatest efforts, yields little more than L. 20 a-year, which is divided amongst several poor men, agreeably to the intention of the founder.

MERCHANTS' HOSPITAL.

It is impossible now to ascertain the date of this foundation, though it is evident from the Letter of Guildry, in the year 1605, that it existed before that time. In the year 1659, this Hospital being found to be in a decayed condition, was agreed to be taken down, rebuilt and enlarged, which was accordingly done, and the present edifice, called the Merchants' Hall, erected in its stead. The stock at that time seems to have been about L. 2000, but has now arisen, from entry money and mor-

tifications, to the sum of L. 17,607 sterling. Their revenue at present amounts to above L. 1000 per annum, part of which is employed for particular purposes, expressly specified by the mortifiers, and the rest is employed for the relief of decayed members, their widows and descendants. Towards this last mentioned purpose, there was last year (1796) expended about L. 800 sterling.

TRADES' HOSPITAL†.

WE have before, when treating of the Trades' House, specified the stock and revenue that belongs to this Hospital, also the manner and quantity of expenditure yearly, which renders any recapitulation unnecessary. This Hospital also appears to have been founded previous to the year 1605.

HUTCHESONS' HOSPITAL*.

the next in point of antiquity, was founded and endowed

† The house where the paupers belonging to this Hospital resided was acquired by the Trades' House from the Rector or Parson of Morebattle, to whom it belonged, shortly after the Reformation; it is now known by the name of the Alm's House, and stands in the High-street, near to the Cathedral.—Before the erection of the Trades' Hall, the incorporations used to convene at the Hospital, for discussing of their public business, such as elections, &c.

* Though the founder of this Hospital died very rich, and left towards its endowment the sum of 20,000 marks Scots, yet he had the reputation of being more moderate in his fees than any other of his profession; insomuch, that his charge for writing a bond to any extent never exceeded 16 Pennies Scots, or *ut* a third sterling. What a contrast to the fees of his brethren of the present day! /

by George Hutcheson of Lambhill, writer in Glasgow, and Thomas Hutcheson of the same profession, his brother, in the years 1639 and 1641, for the support originally of 12 old men and 12 boys. The patrons of this Hospital are a Preceptor, the Magistrates and Council, and Ministers of the city. From good management, and various donations which this Hospital has received, the funds have increased very considerably, so that the annual income is now above L. 1500. This is employed so as to have the least possible bad influence on the industry of the people, by following out the intentions of the founders in supporting old men, who have been of character and credit in the city, by giving them pensions from L. 5 to L. 20 per annum. And of late years the charity has been extended to women of the same description, in pensions, from L. 5 to L. 15. A part of it, aided by a mortification of Scot of Scotland, afterwards to be mentioned, has also been allotted to give education and clothing to forty-eight boys for four years, during which time thirty-two of them have an annual pension of L. 3 each; and all of them at leaving the school are completely clothed, and bound apprentices to different trades.

THIS Hospital formerly stood on the north side of the Trongate, directly in the situation where Hutchesons' street branches off the main street to the north. It was built of ashlar work, and ornamented with a steeple 100 feet in height, two statues of the founders in niches, and a clock and bell. Since this has been taken down, no other has as yet been erected, though the managers have it in meditation to proceed shortly in the erection of a new set of buildings.

THE TOWN'S HOSPITAL

was founded in the year 1730, and opened for the reception of the poor upon the 15th of November, 1733. The reasons that induced the community to build this Hospital, were that the poor might be better provided for than formerly, with wholesome food, good clothes, clean lodging, and all other necessary accommodations of life, at a less expence than they used to stand the community for their maintenance. And further, to maintain and give good education to orphans, or such as were left destitute; to afford an asylum to the old; and to promote the best interests of all, in the cheapest possible manner.

This Hospital, last year (1796) contained 377 persons; besides 170 children boarded out of the house on full nursing wages, and 100 children on half nursing wages. The revenue arises as follows:

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From the Town Council, - -	220	0	0
From the Merchants' House, - -	110	0	0
From the Trades' House, - -	170	0	0
From the General Session, - -	300	0	0
To which is to be added the annual assessment on the inhabitants, from the 1st of June, 1795, to the 1st of June, 1796, }	3848	0	0
Interest, - - - - -	21	15	0
Donations, - - - - -	19	19	8
Money received from boarders, - -	205	12	8
Produce of manufactures, - - -	218	11	10½
Making in whole,	L. 5113	19	2

The expenditure for the same year was as follows:

Meal, 780 bolls, at 19s. 8½d.	768	12	6
Clothing 27 boys, bound apprentices,	30	8	11
Meal for the poor out of the house, 1808 } bolls 15 pecks, at 19s. 8½d.	1782	11	6
Potatoes, 13 bolls 4½ pecks,	9	6	7½
Shoes,	62	2	6
Salaries,	122	5	6
Surgeon, apothecary, and drugs,	69	0	10
Butter milk, 8400 pints; sweet milk, } 2555 pints,	44	2	3
Premiums,	10	0	2
Fish and flesh,	209	9	8
Petty provisions,	81	7	6
Petty and household charges,	144	10	4
Spirits and ale,	174	17	7
Barley, 120 cwt.; pease, 24 bolls 11 pecks; } and groats, 8 bolls,	146	19	0
Butter, 142 ft. 15 lb.; cheese, 378 ft. 9 lb.; } and eggs, 450 dozen,	186	14	1
Nurses' fees,	821	17	11
Coal and candle,	189	9	3
Clothing charges,	208	14	6½
Washing materials,	44	8	8½
Charity schools,	30	0	0

Total expenditure for 1796, L. 5216 19 4½

In this Hospital the poor are well lodged, clothed, and fed, the house is kept clean and well aired, the young are instructed in the principles of Christianity, in reading English, writing, and arithmetic; and are employed in such labour as is fit for them, as making thread lace, tambour-

ing muslins, setting card teeth, &c. The old women are employed in spinning, cleaning the house, and as far as they can in doing the work of the family. Some of the old men weave, and others are employed in such business as they can perform.

HERE is also an infirmary, where the sick are accommodated with medical assistance, and where operations are performed, when necessary. It has also a number of cells for the reception of insane persons.

THIS Hospital is under the management of a preceptor, treasurer, and fifty directors, chosen annually by the Town Council, Merchants' House, Trades' House, and General Session. These directors visit the Hospital in rotation, and five days each week a written report is signed by one of the directors. Every Tuesday the preceptor and eight directors sit in the Hospital, for the purpose of admitting paupers to the benefit of the charity, and other necessary purposes.

THE GENERAL SESSION

is composed of the ministers and elders of the different parishes of the city. They have a revenue of from L. 1,300 to L. 1,400 per annum, arising from the interest of sums mortgaged to them and their own capital; from sums given by many at the time of their marriage; from donations at funerals, which are never less than L. 5, and never exceed ten guineas, (in which case the bells of the city are tolled); and from the collections at public worship.

THIS is laid out in paying sums, agreeably to the will of the mortifiers; in paying L. 300 a year, towards the expence of maintaining the Town's Hospital; and in giv-

ing to the particular Sessions, every month, certain sums of money, to be distributed amongst the poor of their respective parishes. What remains, is also divided in the same manner amongst the poor, as an additional supply during the winter season.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY.

THE Royal Infirmary is undoubtedly the most noble of the institutions in Glasgow, reared by the hand of charity. Its purpose is to relieve the diseases of those who are oppressed by poverty.

ALTHOUGH the city of Glasgow, prior to the establishment of this institution, had ever paid the greatest attention to the diseased poor, and the physicians and surgeons not only gave gratuitous advice and assistance, but on many occasions furnished them with medicines, yet as the number of the diseased poor was constantly increasing, they found themselves altogether incapable of giving that relief which their cases required; particularly as the objects of that charity lived dispersed in different parts of a large city and its suburbs, and consequently could not be under their regular and daily inspection. In consideration of these circumstances, a number of the friends of humanity in the year 1790, feeling for the miserable state of many of their fellow mortals, oppressed with poverty and disease, raised a sum of money by voluntary subscription, to be applied to the erecting and supporting an Infirmary, where the sick poor might be collected together, and have all the advantages of lodging, attendance, diet, medicine, and the ablest advice and assistance. In order to render their charitable scheme more beneficial and extensive, they applied for and obtain-

ed from his Majesty a royal charter, dated the 21st of December, 1791, investing them and their successors with corporate powers, and prescribing the rules, regulations, and form of government afterwards to be noticed.

SHORTLY after obtaining this charter the managers were enabled through the generosity of the public to begin the buildings, and in less than two years the house was opened for the reception of patients, viz. upon the 8th day of December, 1794.

THE stock of the Royal Infirmary at that date, after paying the expence of the buildings and furnishings previous, amounted to

L.2296 11 6

AND, upon the 31st of December last (1796) the state of the funds of the Infirmary stood as follows:—

To cash lent to the town of Glasgow	}	L.3000 0 0
on bond,		
Do. in the 3 per cents.		1120 0 0
Balance in the Treasurer's hands,		254 14 0

Total, L.4374 14 0

IN this Hospital the apartments of the male and female patients are entirely distinct, and in them, when completed, upwards of one hundred and fifty sick people can be accommodated each in a distinct bed. Besides these and the apartments for the necessary attendants and servants in the house, there are the Managers' room, a consulting room for the Physicians or Surgeons, and an operation room, &c. as has been already mentioned, in describing the Infirmary amongst the public buildings. The medical and surgical patients are kept in distinct wards. And in the disposition of this whole building, nothing has been more anxiously studied than ventilation.

THE Royal Infirmary is attended by two physicians, and four surgeons elected annually by the managers.— One physician and one surgeon attending their respective wards daily, for the space of three months in presence of the students attending the house. Under such teachers, the hospital at Glasgow affords as good opportunities for acquiring knowledge in the medical and surgical arts, as any other in the kingdom.

BUT, besides this, the Infirmary enjoys other advantages as a school of medicine. Here are regularly given clinical lectures upon the most singular and interesting cases in the hospital; in which, as the most minute attention is paid to every circumstance of the diseases during their whole progress, every industrious student has it in his power to keep a journal for himself of the reports taken daily from the mouth of the physician, and of the effects resulting from the use of medicine. And as the grounds of their practice is fully illustrated in the lectures, it is hardly possible to conceive any plan of medical education better fitted for communicating useful knowledge. Besides other advantages from the number of students who attend the hospital (each of whom pays two guineas annually) a very considerable sum arises from their fees, for defraying the expences of the house.

To add any thing concerning the care and attention which are bestowed upon the patients would be superfluous, since in the following table, there is such an experimental proof of the success with which that care and attention has been blessed.

ACCOUNT of patients in the Royal Infirmary at Glasgow, from the 8th December, 1794, when the house opened, to the 31st December, 1796.

Patients admitted in the course of the year 1795.

Medical, 145	} Men, 186	} In all, 276
Surgical, 131		

Cured, 142	Irregular, 4
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Relieved, 28	Dead, 18
--------------	----------

Dismissed, 34

Remaining in the Infirmary, }	} 50
31st December, 1795,	

Total,	276
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Patients remaining in the Infirmary, }	} 50
31st December, 1795,	

Admitted from that time, till 1st Ja-	} 352
nuary, 1797,	

In all,	402
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Medical, 228	} Men, 253	} In all, 402
Surgical, 174		

Cured, 213	Dismissed by desire, 24
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Relieved, 59	Irregular, 5
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Dismissed with advice, 17	Dead, 20
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Remaining 1st January, 1797,	64
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Total,	402
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NEITHER has the benefit of this institution been confined solely to those admitted into the house; the physicians and surgeons give medical advice daily, gratis, betwixt the hours of two and three, in the waiting room to such as attend; and it is reckoned that betwixt five and six thousand, since the opening of the Infirmary, have attended for that purpose.

THOUGH the utility of this institution is so obvious from the good effects which have been already experienced to result from it, not only to the city of Glasgow, but to the west of Scotland, it is yet to be lamented that the funds are inadequate to answer the full purposes of the original design; and it is only to the further charitable exertions of the public, that the day can be looked for, when motives of necessary economy shall not interfere with the impulses of charity and humanity, and when from this asylum no indigent sufferer shall be turned away, who comes imploring its aid with hopes of reception and relief.

WE have here subjoined the following abstract of the charter, and regulations for the admission of patients, which, to many, cannot fail to be acceptable.

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTER.

By the charter, the management of the affairs of the Infirmary is vested in twenty-five managers or Directors, of which number, seven, from their office, are managers without election or nomination, viz.—the Lord Provost of Glasgow—the Member of Parliament for the city—the Dean of Guild—the Deacon Convener—the Professor of Medicine—the Professor of Anatomy—the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

Eighteen Managers annually elected, viz.

One by the Magistrates and Council—one by the Merchant House—one by the Trades' House—one by the Faculty of the College—one by the Ministers of Glasgow—three by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons—ten, by contributors of £.10 or more, and subscribers of £.2:2 annually, or more, and by the preses or heads of societies or bodies of men who have contributed £.50 or more, or who have subscribed annually £.5:5 or more.

The charter appoints—That a general court of contributors shall be held annually on the first Monday of January, which shall be composed of all those who have contributed L. 10 or more, or subscribed annually L. 2 : 2 or more, and of the preses's of all societies or bodies of men who have contributed L. 50 or more, or who have subscribed L. 5 : 5 annually, or more. This general court is vested with the power of chusing ten annual managers, qualified as above—of making such bye-laws and regulations as shall be found necessary for the management of the Infirmary—of inspecting the whole proceedings of the managers—examining accounts, &c. and of giving such directions on these subjects as they shall find expedient. To this court also, an annual report is to be made by the managers of the state of the sick or diseased poor admitted into the Infirmary—their names—the parishes to which they belong—their diseases, and the number annually received, cured, dismissed or dead.

Regulations respecting the Admission of Patients, enacted by the General Court held on the first Monday of January, 1794.

1. That no patient, excepting in cases which do not admit of delay, shall be admitted into the Infirmary, without the consent of a committee to be appointed for that purpose, of which committee the attending physicians and surgeons shall be members, but their number shall not exceed one third of the committee.
2. That patients shall be admitted by the recommendation of contributors according to the following rules.
3. That all contributors of 10l. or more, or of 1l. 1s. or more of annual subscription, may recommend one patient annually.
4. That all contributors of 20l. or more, or of 2l. 2s. or more, of annual subscription, may recommend two patients annually, but not have more than one patient in the Infirmary at the same time.
5. That all contributors of 50l. or more, or of 3l. 3s. or more of annual subscription, may recommend four patients annually, but not have more than one patient in the Infirmary at the same time.
6. That all contributors of 100l. or more, or of 5l. 5s. or



of annual subscription, may recommend six patients annually, but not have more than two patients in the Infirmary at the same time.

7. That incorporations or societies, from which regular and perpetual recommendations may be expected, who have contributed 50*l.* or more, or 3*l.* 3*s.* of annual subscription, may recommend two patients annually, but not have more than one patient in the Infirmary at the same time.

8. That incorporations or societies, who have contributed 100*l.* or more, or 5*l.* 5*s.* or more, of annual subscription, may recommend four patients annually, but not have more than two patients at the same time in the Infirmary.

9. That societies and persons who are both contributors and annual subscribers, shall be entitled to recommend both as contributors and annual subscribers, according to the above rules.

10. The contributors shall not be qualified to recommend till they shall have paid their contribution; nor annual subscribers till they have paid their annual subscription one year.

11. That in all cases of competition in the recommendation of contributors, or annual subscribers, a preference shall be given to the priority of recommendation.

12. That security shall be given for defraying the expences of burial, in case of death, which expence shall be fixed at a moderate rate; and also, that the patients be removed from the Infirmary when it is not proper they should continue longer there.

13. That the servants of all contributors, or subscribers, shall be admitted into the ward to be appropriated for sick or diseased servants, in preference to the servants of non-subscribers, and that the expences incurred during their continuance in the Infirmary shall be fixed at a moderate rate.

14. That a book shall be kept in which shall be enrolled the names of the patients, and the subscribers by whom they are recommended, the dates of their admission, and other particulars which the observation of the above rules may require.

SCOTSTARBET'S MORTIFICATION.

SIR John Scott of Scotstarbet, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by a contract between him and the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, dated 7th and 13th June, 1653, mortified and conveyed to the Magistrates and Council the lands of Pucky and Pucky Mill, lying in the parish of St. Leonard's and shire of Fife for putting four boys to apprenticeships within the city, whose apprenticefees, to the extent of 100 merks each, were to be paid out of the rents of the lands; and after their apprenticeships are over, they were to be admitted burgesses by the Magistrates, gratis. Three of these boys are presented by the donor's successors, and the other by the Magistrates and Council.

By an act of Council in 1781, an agreement was made between David Scott of Scotstarbet, Esq; and the Magistrates and Council, by which it was provided, that when the lands should yield an yearly rent of L.30, Mr. Scott should have a right to present four boys, and the Magistrates two. When the lands should yield L.40, Mr. Scott should present six boys, and the Magistrates and Council two.

MITCHEL'S MORTIFICATION.

In the year 1729, Mr. William Mitchel, merchant in London, a native of Glasgow, left the sum of L.2000 sterling to the Magistrates of the city, as trustees; the interest whereof to be applied to the maintenance of poor burgesses or their children, at the presentation of his executors, and their heirs for ever. John Orr, Esq; of Bar-

rowfield, as nearest of kin to the mortifier now presents to this charity.

TENNENT'S MORTIFICATION.

ROBERT TENNENT, merchant in Glasgow, by his latter will, dated in the year 1739, left in favour of the Magistrates and Council, the sum of 5000 merks Scots, the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the maintenance of poor children in the charity schools, erected by his brother. Also, the sum of 4000 pounds Scots, the interest whereof was to be applied by the Magistrates annually, to the relief of three widows, relicts of citizens. He further left the sum of 10,000 merks Scots, to be lent out by the Magistrates, in separate sums, for five years, free of interest, to fifteen merchants and five tradesmen of the city, of a sober and decent character.

THIS mortification is under the management of nine trustees, who appoint a factor for transacting the business.

COULTER'S MORTIFICATION.

JAMES COULTER, late merchant in Glasgow, by his will dated 22d November, 1787, left in trust to the Magistrates and Council the sum of L.200 sterling, as a fund for an annual premium to ingenious persons, who should have invented, or improved, or confirmed in practice any machine, or method of working a valuable manufacture, in Glasgow, or within ten miles of it, if such invention or improvement be deemed prize worthy by the Provost and Dean of Guild of Glasgow for the time, with six assessors most capable of judging in the matter. He further mortified the sum of L.1200 sterling, as a charitable fund in per-

petuity, in favour of worthy and deserving persons in narrow or indigent circumstances, the interest whereof to be so divided, as that no pensioner should receive more than L. 10, or less than L. 4 sterling yearly. The right of presentation of this charity is vested in the brother and sister of the donor, during their life, and thereafter in the Ministers of the city, and an equal number of the members of the Town Council.

WILSON'S MORTIFICATION.

MR. WILSON, of London, who formerly belonged to this city, in the year 1778, mortified in favour of trustees, the sum of L. 3000 sterling, for the purpose of educating and clothing boys. This fund has been augmented by sundry donations from other persons, and it now educates and clothes forty-eight boys, who, at the end of four years are bound apprentices to trades.

BAXTER'S MORTIFICATION.

DANIEL BAXTER, bookseller in Glasgow, also left a fund for educating a certain number of boys. At present there are upwards of forty boys upon this charity.

MILLER'S MORTIFICATION.

ARCHIBALD MILLER, merchant in Glasgow, bequeathed, upon his decease, which happened in the year 1790, his whole estate, to the amount of upwards of L. 7000 sterling, in favour of trustees, for the purpose of applying the interest of that sum to the clothing and educating girls belonging to the city, the children of indigent, but reputable parents.

THESE girls continue in the school for the space of

five years, during which they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, needlework, and knitting ; and above all, they are instructed in the principles of religion, and formed to the habits of piety and rectitude. A superior class, are better clothed, and taught such other useful branches of education, as will qualify them for acting with propriety and comfort in a higher station.

THE Ministers of the Established Churches in the city, together with the Principal and Professor of Divinity in the University, and a person chosen annually by each of the Kirk Sessions are appointed governors of the charity.

BESIDES these mortifications in favour of the community, there are many others granted to the Magistrates and Council, and to the Merchants' and Trades' Houses, for the provision of bursars at the University, &c. from which a considerable part of their fixed revenue arises ; but as the amount of the funds of these particular bodies has been given in general, it is thought improper to specify, more particularly, these donations or their object.

BUCHANAN'S SOCIETY.

THIS is the oldest society in Glasgow, for the purpose of giving relief to the poor. It was founded in the year 1725, by several persons of the name of Buchanan, for putting out poor boys of that name to apprenticeships ; and also, for giving relief to such poor widows as belonged to the members of the society.

THE GLASGOW HIGHLAND SOCIETY

was first instituted in the year 1727, by several of the ci-

tizens of Glasgow, natives of the Highlands, or descended of parents who were such. The object of this association is to raise a fund, the interest whereof is to be applied towards the clothing, educating, and putting to apprenticeships, the children of such Highland parents who cannot afford to do it themselves.

THIS Society have a charter or seal of cause from the Magistrates, incorporating them into a body politic, with powers to sue and be sued, &c. are governed by a preses, twelve directors, a treasurer, two box masters, and clerk, chosen annually. Their funds arise from the rent of the Black Bull Inn, which was erected by the society, and yields at present about L. 275, and from the admission fees of new members.

THE MARINE SOCIETY

was first begun in the year 1758, and incorporated in the year 1789, by act of Parliament, for the relief of seamen belonging to the river Clyde, and their families; the funds of which arise from a small sum collected from their wages.

GRAHAM'S SOCIETY

was instituted in the year 1759 for the relief of poor people of that name.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF STRANGER POOR.

IF to succour our neighbour in distress, and relieve his wants, be praise-worthy, how much more so is it, to lend that aid and assistance to the diseased, though industrious, stranger; who, at a distance from those whom the ties of

blood or of friendship require to shelter him, has no other resource left than the benevolence of the humane.

IMPRESSED with pity for such of their fellow creatures as might come under this description, a number of the citizens, in the year 1790, formed themselves into a Society for their relief; and, through the contributions and subscriptions of the benevolent, they have been enabled from the commencement of the institution to the end of the year 1795, to administer pecuniary and medical assistance to 386 families, consisting of 1114 persons at the expence of L. 369 : 12 : 8†.

THIS Society meet four times in the year, viz. upon the first Monday of February, May, August, and November, at each of which meetings a preses is elected, but the treasurer and secretary continue during the pleasure of the Society. A committee of twelve also meet every Friday evening at seven o'clock, for receiving petitions, &c.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE want of an institution in this city for the recovery of persons apparently drowned, was long regreted; as, from the neighbourhood of the Clyde, numbers annually were drowned, by bathing, without scarce an instance of one being brought to life; whereas, in England, where such an establishment has been for some time, upwards of

† All persons are by this Society considered as strangers, who have been industriously employed in or about the city, but have no legal settlement there, or any claim to its charity; who, through unavoidable distress, are in want of the necessaries of life, and unable to remove to the parish on which they have a claim for support.

1500 (prior to the year 1790) all of them apparently drowned, were recovered through the means prescribed by the Humane Society of London.

THIS laudable institution here, had its first rise from the benevolence of Mr. James Coulter, (the founder of another charitable establishment we have lately mentioned) who left towards its foundation the sum of L. 200 sterling; which was paid at the first meeting of the Society, in the year 1790.

IN 1795, a house was built on the side of the river, at the upper Green, for lodging the apparatus necessary; where also a boat lies, and fit persons attend to administer assistance, in case of accidents happening by bathing, or otherwise.

THIS Society is governed by a president, treasurer, secretary, and four ordinary directors, chosen annually on the second Tuesday of February.

THE GLASGOW SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THIS institution, formed for the relief and protection of such children as are descended of ministers of the Church of Scotland, was first established here, in the month of May, 1790, and in the following year incorporated into a body politic, by a charter from the Magistrates.

THE Society is governed by a president and secretary, who also acts as treasurer; and by nine members, who compose the council of directors, chosen at the general annual meeting, on the last Thursday of March. The council, besides convening occasionally, have three stated meetings in the year, viz. upon the last Thursday of July; the last Thursday of November; and the third on the Thurs-

day immediately preceding the annual meeting. At this last meeting are the applications for relief (which must be lodged on or before the first of March) deliberated upon, and such persons as appear proper objects of the charity, are relieved by dividing amongst them a sum, not exceeding a year's interest of their capital. This Society, besides affording relief to their own poor, make it their business to assist the children of ministers, by their good offices, in finding employment for them, as opportunities shall offer, and as their qualifications deserve; and this as well during their fathers lives, as after their death.

NEW members at admission, pay a sum to the Society, not less than five guineas. The capital at present amounts to betwixt L. 1,500 and L. 1,600 sterling.

THE COMPANY OF GROCERS

THIS Company was first instituted in the year 1789, and thereafter incorporated by a charter or seal of cause from the Magistrates.

LIKE the other societies and corporations we have before mentioned, this has for its object the relief of its poor. The company is governed by a president, treasurer, and ten directors, chosen annually, at the general meeting upon the second Thursday of January.

EACH member upon admission pays L. 5 : 5 of freedom fine.—The stock of the company amounts at present to about L. 600 sterling.

SOCIETY OF TEACHERS.

THE object of this Society (which was established in the year 1794) is also meant for the relief of such members, their widows and children, as by bodily infirmi-

ty or misfortunes of any kind, may be deprived of the means of supporting themselves in a comfortable manner. The Society is composed of ordinary and honorary members, limited to Glasgow and its suburbs. The ordinary members are schoolmasters engaged in teaching the following branches of education, viz. Latin, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Mathematics. Honorary members are or may be ladies and gentlemen subscribers of one guinea or upwards. Every candidate for admission as an ordinary member, must be a man of approved worth and abilities, and when admitted, he pays three guineas as entry money, and 4s. sterling annually thereafter.

THE business of this Society is entrusted to the management of twelve office-bearers, chosen annually, viz. a president, treasurer, secretary and six directors, and the president, secretary and six directors of the year immediately preceding. The Society meets four times annually, viz. upon the last Saturdays of May, August, November, and February. At the meeting in May the office-bearers are chosen.

THE SOCIETY FOR MANAGING THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

SUNDAY Schools were first instituted in this city in November, 1787, for the purpose of educating poor children, whose parents could not afford the expence of getting them taught in the ordinary manner. Here they not only acquire a competent knowledge in reading English, but the principles of morality and religion, so essential to their welfare, are inculcated and enforced.

THAT the general approbation to this institution has not been wanting, will best appear from the following

statement of the number of children attending twelve schools in the following years since their commencement.

In the year 1788, the number was 497.

_____ 1789,	_____	582.
_____ 1790,	_____	638.
_____ 1791,	_____	693.
_____ 1792,	_____	651.
_____ 1793,	_____	635.
_____ 1794,	_____	710.
_____ 1795,	_____	751.
_____ 1796,	_____	810.

THE funds for supporting this laudable institution are raised by subscription. The management is vested in a president, treasurer, secretary, and sixteen ordinary directors, chosen in equal numbers from the council, ministers, elders, and subscribers.

WE have thus enumerated the principal societies, the public institutions, mortifications, &c. as briefly as we thought their nature would admit of. Besides these there are in Glasgow, a very great number of associations, known by the name of Friendly Societies, instituted, in like manner, for supporting their members, when in distress. These are, for the most part, not tied down in the admission of their members, to a particular class or set of men engaged in the same line of life; but such persons as come from the same county, or parish, or live in particular streets, however different their professions may be, are associated together; and, by weekly or monthly payments, create a fund, out of which their wants are supplied, when, through disease or old age, they are disabled from attending to their ordinary occupations.

NEITHER is an individual, though a member of one society debarred from becoming a member of any other, so that a person belonging to several of these associations, when in distress, receives the stipulated support from each. These societies seem to be well calculated for the relief of the work people in a manufacturing country, as it makes them look forward in time of health and prosperity, to the calamities and misfortunes so incident to human life; and, by appropriating a part of their earnings, which they can then easily spare, affords them the satisfaction of knowing they will be supported, when reduced by sickness or old age, to be unable to work for themselves, without the humiliating idea of supplicating charity, or being a burden on their friends. These benevolent associations arose with the manufactures, and with them have gradually increased. At present they are upwards of one hundred in number, belonging to the city and suburbs. Every one has, therefore, himself alone to blame, if, by refusing to part with a small moiety, at stated times, to this purpose, he entails misery upon himself and family, when his exertions can no longer support them.



C H A P. VI.

Of the University, &c.—The Commerce and Manufactures—Miscellaneous Observations—Of the Environs of Glasgow—Sketch of a tour to the following places, from the City of Glasgow, viz. Dumbarton, Loch Lomond, Inveraray, Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and Paisley.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THIS celebrated seminary of learning, was founded in the year 1450, by William Turnbull, then Bishop of Glasgow, in virtue of a bull from Pope Nicholas the fifth. He also endowed it with an ample revenue, and procured several privileges for its members from James II. The institution at its establishment consisted of a Chancellor, Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal, who taught Theology, and three Professors of Philosophy.

At the Reformation the University was almost ruined, its members, who were ecclesiastics, having immediately dispersed themselves to avoid the popular fury; and it was not till the reign of James VI. that the institution revived from the effects resulting from that event. That monarch, by a charter, of new erected the University, and bestowed upon it the tiends of the parish of Govan.

From the many donations granted in favour of this University, by the bounty of Kings and private persons,

since that time the number of Professors have been greatly increased. At present it is composed of the following members, viz. a Chancellor, Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal, sixteen Professors, a Librarian, Bursars, &c.

THE office of Chancellor was formerly held, *ex officio*, by the Bishop of the diocese; but, since the establishment of Presbytery, it has, most commonly, been filled by some nobleman, or other gentleman of rank in the country. He is chosen by the Rector, Dean of Faculty, Principal and Professors. The Chancellor, being the head of the University, presides in all its councils, and in his name are all academical degrees bestowed.

THE Rector is chosen annually in the *comitia*, that is, in a court in which the whole students have a voice, as well as the other members of the University. He, with the advice of his assessors, whom he nominates, judges in all disputes amongst the students themselves, or between the students and citizens: he also summons and presides in the meetings of the University, called for the election of his successor, or for drawing addresses to the king, electing a member to the general assembly, &c.

THE officer next in rank, is the Dean of Faculty, who is chosen annually by the Rector, Principal and Professors. His office consists in giving directions with regard to the course of studies; in judging, together with the Rector, Principal and Professors, of the qualifications of those who desire to take academical degrees; and in such meetings as are called for these purposes the Rector presides.

THE Principal and Professors, independent of the Chancellor, Rector and Dean, compose a meeting in which the Principal presides; and as they are the persons for

whose behoof chiefly the revenue of the College was established, the administration of that revenue is, therefore, justly committed to them*.

THE session or term begins here upon the 10th of October, and continues to the 10th of June, during which time, each Professor lectures and examines upon his particular branch, for two hours every lawful day. They have also a private class in which they teach one hour per day.

WITH respect to the course, which the students pursue through the different classes, in general, the following rule is observed: In the first session they attend the Humanity class, in which they obtain a critical knowledge of the Latin tongue. In the second session they are employed in learning the Greek language, and they also attend the private Latin class, which finishes them in the knowledge of that language. In the third session, Logic and the private Greek class employ their attention. In the fourth session, Moral Philosophy, the Mathematics, and the private Logic are the classes upon

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* The revenue arises from the tiends of the parish of Govan, granted, as we have mentioned in the text, by King James the VI. in 1557; from the tiends of the parishes of Renfrew and Kilbride, granted by that monarch, in 1617, and confirmed by King Charles I. upon the 28th June, 1630; from the tiends of the parishes of Cadder, Old and New Monkland, conveyed to them by a charter from King Charles II. in 1670; from a tack of the Archbishopric; and from several donations, which the University has, at different times, received from private persons.—This revenue is expended in paying the salaries of the different Professors; in repairing the buildings of the University; and in adding new ones when necessary, &c.

which they attend. In the fifth session, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, the Mathematics, and the private Moral Philosophy, complete their course as gown students.

THEIR education in the Languages and Philosophy being finished, they afterwards attend such classes as are necessary to fit them for the different professions, which they intend to pursue through life. Those who resolve to follow the office of clergymen, enter into the Divinity hall, which they must attend for seven years. In order to gain one year of this term, they often enroll themselves in it during their fifth session. With Divinity, they also attend the Oriental Languages and Church History. Such as intend the profession of a lawyer, hear the lectures upon the Civil Law, and the Law of Scotland. If they mean to be physicians or surgeons, Anatomy, *Materia Medica*, Chemistry, and the Clinical Lectures delivered at the Infirmary, are the classes they wait upon.

SINCE the establishment of this University, it has ushered into the world some of the most learned and eminent characters, that have existed in any age. Here was educated the celebrated poet and historian, *Buchanan*, whose works will remain a monument of his fame, as long as a taste for the chaste and beautiful in style and composition prevails in Britain. *John Spottiswood*, archbishop of Glasgow, afterwards of St. Andrew's, and author of the History of the Church of Scotland, first received here the rudiments of that learning, which afterwards rendered him so conspicuous. To descend to later times, we cannot with justice pass, *Hutcheson*, whose merits as a moral philosopher are universally known.—*Leechman*, his friend and biographer,

was another ornament of this University.—The late *Dr. Adam Smith*, distinguished through Europe for his eminence in commercial philosophy, received his early education at the University of Glasgow, went from thence as an exhibitor to Oxford, and at his return became Professor of Moral Philosophy here. He was succeeded in the chair of Moral Philosophy, by the late *Dr. Reid*, the great and successful opponent of the ideal philosophy. While in Aberdeen, Dr. Reid had published his *Enquiry concerning the Senses*, in which the sceptical metaphysics of Hume and Berkeley were refuted, with more of philosophical precision, than by any other of that legion of adversaries whose opposition Hume roused against himself. After continuing long to oppose these dangerous principles from the Professor's chair, Dr. Reid, in his old age, gave to the world a work upon the *Intellectual and Active Powers of Man*, in which he has certainly proved, that the unaccountable absurdities and inconsistencies of the ideal philosophy have generally originated in a strangely unthinking ascription, without evidence, and indeed, against all the appearances of the qualities of matter to mind; and from the very connect application of language and allusions, appropriated to the description of material objects in speaking of mind.—In the other departments of science, names, no less illustrious, have ornamented, by their talents, the University of Glasgow, whether as teachers or as students. *Simpson*, the famed mathematician, here delivered his lectures; and here were taught *Cullen* and *Hunter*; the former, the first physician of his day; the latter, surpassed by none for his knowledge in anatomy*.

* Amongst the many donations made to this University, we

BESIDES the University, the city of Glasgow contains seminaries of learning for the instruction of youth in every branch of useful literature. Neither are the more ornamental parts of education, as Drawing, Music, Dancing, &c. neglected.

cannot but notice the two following, as particularly calculated for the advancement of science: the first, by Dr. William Hunter of London, whom we have just now taken notice of. He, by his will, bequeathed his museum to the University (reserving the use of it for thirty years to his nephew, and failing him, to his partner) for the purpose of promoting anatomical and natural knowledge. He also left to the University L.8000 sterling to be paid to them within two years; one half of the interest whereof, to be applied for supporting the museum, while in London; the other half, together with the capital, to be at the immediate disposal of the University, for the purpose of buying ground, and erecting proper buildings for the reception of the museum. The principal articles of the museum are, a most curious and valuable library of books and manuscripts; his own large and incomparable anatomical preparations; a choice collection of natural curiosities, containing among other particulars, the large collection of shells, corals, insects, and fossils of the late Dr. Fothergill; and a cabinet of coins and medals, ancient and modern, of which the different series are confessedly the most complete and best connected of any in Europe, and are said (this last article alone) to have cost him upwards of L.25,000 sterling.

The other benefactor, Alexander M^rFarlane, Esq; of Jamaica, left, by his will, in 1757, to the University, his noble apparatus of astronomical instruments, which were shortly after received. In testimony of their gratitude, the University, at laying the foundation stone of the Observatory, destined for the reception of these instruments, named it the *Macfarlane Observatory*.

Under each of the four corners of this building, was deposited a medal, having on one side an inscription, viz.

THE COMMERCE OF GLASGOW.

THE first branch of commerce, in which the citizens seem to have been engaged, was the curing and exporting of salmon, caught in the river Clyde. About the middle of the sixteenth century they had vessels at sea, not only for the purpose of traffic, but for attacking the English traders*. During the former part of the last century, the commerce of the city appears to have made little advance, probably from the distracted state of the country. Towards its latter end†, however, more spirited exertions were made. Considerable quantities of salmon and herrings were exported to France, from whence, in return, were

*Observatorii Macfarlanei fundamenta jecit,
Alma Mater Glasguensis, XVII. Aug. M.DCC.LVII.*

And, on the other side, a portion of a convex celestial sphere, with the constellations; and round it these words:

Felices aeternae quibus haec cognoscere cura.

* That the merchants of Glasgow had vessels at sea about the middle of the sixteenth century, appears evident from an order of council, dated at Edinburgh in 1546, which discharges all Scotch vessels, and among the rest, those belonging to Glasgow, from capturing or carrying on war against the English traders.

† The most enterprising merchant during this period, in the city, was Walter Gibson. He, about the year 1668, cured and exported in a Dutch vessel, 300 lasts of herrings, each containing six barrels, which he sent to St. Martin's in France, where he got a barrel of brandy and a crown for each; the ship returning laden with brandy and salt, the cargo was sold for a great sum. He then launched farther into business, bought the vessel and two large ships besides, with which he traded to the different parts of Europe, &c.

imported brandy, salt, and wine. At the same time a more free communication was opened with the countries on the Baltic, from which they imported iron, wood, &c. The spirit of enterprize, which had taken root, was most essentially aided by the UNION of the two kingdoms; an event, from which we must date the present prosperity of the city.

BEFORE this, the speculations of the merchants, had been much cramped, the ports to which they were allowed to trade, lay all to the eastward; consequently, the circumnavigation of the island proved a very considerable bar to the prosperity of their commerce. At the Union, however, they had the liberty of a free commerce to America and the West Indies; and, taking advantage of the favourable circumstance, they began to prosecute a trade to Virginia and Maryland; they chartered vessels from Whitehaven*; sent out goods for the use of these colonies, and returned home laden with tobacco. This trade became, in a short time, in such a thriving condition, that it excited the jealousy of the merchants of London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Whitehaven, who entered into a combination to ruin it. Their endeavours, for this purpose, were too successful. Through their influence new officers were appointed at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, in whose power it was to harass the merchants; this they did not fail to do, by putting in execution every species of persecution, under legal pretences, which their imagination could devise. The consequence was,

* When this American trade commenced, the merchants here had no vessels of their own fit for it, they, therefore, employed English bottoms; and it was not until the year 1718, that a vessel, the property of Glasgow, crossed the Atlantic.

that the trade languished, and till the year 1735†, there seemed to be little prospect of its reviving. About that time, however, some favourable circumstances having occurred, the commerce began gradually to advance, though slowly, till about the year 1750, when a new mode of carrying on the American trade was adopted, by the merchants sending out factors and disposing their goods upon credit, instead of the former method of bartering one commodity for another. By this, though they increased the extent of their dealings, yet the risk was thereby infinitely greater than it had been before, and the trade more speculative and uncertain. Still, however, it increased till the commencement of the American war, in the year 1775, when it attained its greatest height. In order to give an idea of its extent at that time, we have here subjoined a short abstract of the principal imports, in the year 1775* :

Tobacco, from Virginia,	-	40,854 hhds.
From Maryland,	-	15,040
From Carolina,	-	1,249

Total, 57,143 hhds.

† The number of vessels, belonging to Clyde that year, trading to foreign ports, amounted only to 67, and their burden about 5600 tons.

* It is a fact, that in the year 1772, out of 90,000 hogsheds of tobacco imported into Britain, Glasgow alone engrossed 49,000 of these. A proof of the extent of this trade.

It is likewise worthy to be noted, that in the French war, immediately preceding the contest with America, one merchant in Glasgow (John Glasford, Esq;) had at one time *twenty-five* ships, with their cargoes, his own property, and is said to have traded for above *half a million* sterling, yearly.

Sugars from Jamaica and the other	{	4,621 hhd's.
West India Islands,		691 tierces.
		462 barrels.
Rum, - - - - -	{	1154 puncheons.
		193 barrels.
Cotton, - - - - -		503 bags.

The American war was a dreadful stroke to Glasgow; all commercial intercourse was put a stop to betwixt and that country, and as the fortunes of many of the merchants were embarked in that trade, and America deeply indebted to them, it proved the ruin of many, who before had reckoned themselves possessed of independent fortunes. Though the commerce of the city was thus interrupted, yet the spirit, which had been raised, was not extinguished. The merchants began to look out for new sources, and accordingly extended their commerce to the West Indies and the Continent of Europe considerably more than before; and though the shipping, at the time of the greatest extent of the American trade, was more than at present, amounting then to about 60,000 tons, yet, it now appears to be annually on the increase; and, last year, it is a fact, that the vessels employed in the trade of Clyde, (coasters included) outnumbered those of the preceding year by 252.

IN order to gratify the curiosity of such as wish to be more particularly informed with regard to the staple articles of the commerce of Glasgow, we have subjoined the following table of the principal exports and imports, into Port-Glasgow and Greenock, the havens for the shipping of the city.

An ACCOUNT of the principal EXPORTS and IMPORTS at
Port-Glasgow and Greenock, from the 5th day of January,
1796, exclusive, to the 5th day of January, 1797, inclu-
five.

EXPORTS.	Greenock.	Port-Glasgow
Strong Ale - - -	1,572 barrels	370 bar. 1 firkin.
Tallow candles - - -	21,699 doz. lb.	12,412 doz. lb.
Carpeting - - -	46,868 sq. yar.	1,573 sq. yards
Coals, Newcastle measure -	480 chalders	59 chalders
Do. Winchester do. -	2,909 do.	1258 chalders
Wrought copper manufactures	5,430 lb.	
Cordage - - - -	4118c. 2 q. 4 lb.	2,157c. 3 q. 9 lb.
Oat meal - - - -	308 tons 9 cwt.	7 tons 12 cwt.
Cottons - - - -	93,921 yards	209 yards
Wrought pewter, copper, and tin ware }	33,970 lb.	47,140 lb.
Earthen and Delft ware -	29,300 lb.	64,800 lb.
Queen's ware - - - -	147,942 lb.	21,000 lb.
White herring - - - }	80,280 barrels	7,669 barrels
	156 half barr.	19 half barrels
	1,072 firkins	480 firkins
	305,000 in bulk	
Red herring - - - }	150 barrels	50 barrels
	140 firkins	
	2,477,100 bulk	
Crown glass - - - -	1,298c. 2 q.	10,096 c. 2 lb.
Flint glass - - - -	180c. 2 q. 26 lb.	191c. 1 q. 19 lb.
Green glass bottles - -	12405c 3 q 27 lb.	13,262 c 3 q 6 lb.
Refined sugar - - - -	1,940c. 25 lb.	224 c. 18 lb.
Hard soap - - - -	1,921c 3 q 12 lb.	1,135 c. 7 lb.
Soft soap - - - -	1,265 c. 2 q.	
Stationery - - - -	106,245 lb.	5,900 lb.
Thread and cotton stockings -	1,293 dozen	175 dozen
Printing types - - - -	15,830 lb.	18 lb.
Roll tobacco, - - - -	2,212 lb.	436 lb.
Cotton yarn - - - -	88,961 lb.	297 lb.
Linen yarn - - - -	1,010 lb.	
Irish salt beef, - - - -	345 bar. 74 tier.	46 bar. 4 tierc.
Irish salt butter - - - -	1,320 c. 17 lb.	268c. 3 q. 12 lb.
Coffee, British plantations -	1,348c 2 q 26 lb.	100 c. 7 lb.
Coffee, not British plantations	2,473c 2 q 3 lb.	14 c. 3 q. 14 lb.
Flax seed - - - -	11,463 bushels	
Raisins - - - -	10 c. 2 q. 24 lb.	
Brown and Muscovado sugar	20,637 c. 23 lb.	17457c 3 q 14 lb.
Cast and beat iron manufactures	6,995 c. 27 lb.	3,982c 3 q 21 lb.
Tanned leather manufactures	70,660 lb.	37,256 lb.

EXPORTS.

	Greenock	Port-Glasgow
Tanned leather, hides and skins	243 c. 1 q. 12 lb.	53 c. 1 q. 16 lb.
Chequered linens, not for bounty (British)	4,216 yards	
Plain linens, not for bounty (do.)	258,615 do.	76,717 yards
British buckrams, not for bounty	139 yards	
British Printed linens, do. do.	11,260 yards	
British diaper, not for bounty	4,359 sq. yards	
Kentings	29,200 yards	62 yards
Lawn	19,722 do.	
British printed linen, for bounty	1,003,268 do.	184,594 yards
British buckrams, do.	968 do.	
British diaper, do.	43,983 sq. do.	827 sq. yards.
British huckabacks, do.	59,782 yds.	5,996 yards
British plain linen, do.	2,539,204 do.	970,899 do.
British striped and chequered linen, for bounty,	726,001 do.	95,684 do.
Sail cloth	124,914 ells	48,678 ells
Muslins	701,175 yards	214,011 yards
Cotton checks	9,564 do.	3,900 do.
Dimities	1,911 do.	
Aqua Fortis	390 gallons	
Oil of Vitriol	2,220 do.	
Cotton handkerchiefs	3 621 dozen.	525 dozen
Hosiery	600 lb.	3,000 lb.
Gauze-thread linen	3,139 yards	
British sheeting, for bounty	21,342 sq. yar.	1,724 sq. yards
Irish plain linen, for do.	225,603 yards	105,740 do.
Irish plain linen, not for bounty	255,905 do.	
Russia linen, 22½ inches broad	3 c. 0 q. 28 ells	
Russia linen, from 22½ to 31½ do.	217 c. 0 q. 0 ells	149 c. 2 q. 6 ells
Rum,	631 gallons	433 gallons
Leaf tobacco	482,512 lb.	1,977,490 lb.
French red wine	7 tun 1 q. 21 gal.	1 tun 3 q. 47 g.
French white do.	1 qr. 7 gallons	
Madeira white do.	1 q. 40 gallons	
Portugal red do.	96 t. 2 q. 50 g.	34 t. 1 q. 13 g.
Portugal white do.	1 qr. 60 gallons	2 qr. 12 gallons
Spanish red do.	8 t. 2 q. 39 gall.	
Spanish white do.	24 t. 1 q. 41 g.	7 t. 1 q. 16 gall.
Muslin handkerchiefs	1,010 dozen	56 dozen
Irish sheeting, for bounty	334 sq. yards	
Cotton wool	1,200 lb.	
Pearl ashes	693 cwt.	
Cocoa	662 cwt. 8 lb.	
Sweet oil	3 gallons	279 gallons
Cod oil	4,034 do.	
Black pepper	280 lb.	
Russia Tallow	665 cwt.	

IMPORTS.				Greenock.	Port-Glasgow
Pot ashes	-	-	-	15,660 c. 21 lb.	145 c. 2 q. 16 lb.
Pearl ashes	-	-	-	13390 c. 1 q. 4 lb.	
Irish beef	-	-	-	2,147 barrels	36 barl. 114 tr.
Irish butter	-	-	-	3,648 cwt.	58 cwt. 2 qr.
Coffee	-	-	-	4154 c. 3 q. 15 lb.	5 c. 3 q. 27 lb.
Cocoa	-	-	-	364 c. 2 q. 1 lb.	
Oats	-	-	-	55,982 qrs.	18,375 qrs.
Oat Meal	-	-	-	38,188 bolls	4,984 bolls
Wheat	-	-	-	383 bushels	
Turpentine	-	-	-	1,698 c. 1 q.	20 cwt.
Figs	-	-	-	146 c. 3 q. 6 lb.	14 c. 2 q. 19 lb.
Raisins	-	-	-	8 c. 1 q. 21 lb.	95 c. 2 q. 27 lb.
Brown and Muscovado sugar	-	-	-	63914 c 3 q 20 lb	46792 c 3 q 23 lb
Indigo	-	-	-	6,282 lb.	800 lb.
Irish linen cloth	-	-	-	1,164,910 yds.	100 yards
Lemons and oranges	-	-	-	No. 619,550	No. 149,424
Portugal salt	-	-	-	17,940 bush.	120 bushels.
Rum	-	-	-	129,152 galls.	24,939 gallons
Tobacco	-	-	-	430,347 lb.	2,210,078 lb.
Red Portugal wine	-	-	-	169 t. 2 q. 36 g.	2 tun 3 q 18 g.
White do. do.	-	-	-	19 t. 1 q. 41 g.	2 tuns 60 galls.
White Spanish do.	-	-	-	21 t. 3 q. 62 g.	
Mahogany	-	-	-	512 t. 9 c. 24 lb.	41 ton 5 cwt.
Cotton wool, British plantations	-	-	-	619,350 lb.	472,524 lb.
Cotton wool, American do.	-	-	-	63,200 lb.	64,000 lb.
Cotton wool, Spanish do.	-	-	-	209,200 lb.	
Cotton wool, Portuguese do.	-	-	-	549,700 lb.	27,836 lb.
Cotton, uncertain growth	-	-	-	94,249 lb.	362,600 lb
French red wine	-	-	-	8 gallons	
French white do.	-	-	-	1 gallon	
Geneva	-	-	-	1,228 gallons	
Madeira white wine	-	-	-	3 tun 2 q. 17 g.	3 q. 33 gallons
Juice of limes	-	-	-	103 gallons	855 gallons
Rhenish wine	-	-	-		18 gallons

An ACCOUNT of the total number of SHIPS and VESSELS belonging to GLASGOW, PORT-GLASGOW, and GREENOCK that have traded at Port-Glasgow and Greenock to Foreign Parts, together with the tonnage of said Ships and Vessels, from the 5th Jan. 1796, exclusive, to the 5th Jan. 1797, inclusive.

	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
Greenock,	110	13,797
Port-Glasgow,	45	5,323
Total,	155	19,120

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MANUFACTURES.

As the Union gave new life and energy to the commerce of Glasgow, so it appears equally to have favoured the manufactures, by being one of the main causes of their rise and prosperity.

THAT event had no sooner taken place, than it was perceived that a wide field opened for the prosecution of manufactures, from the freedom of trade which Scotland then enjoyed to America and the West Indies. The opportunity was accordingly embraced, and from that time to this, manufactures, of almost every kind known in Britain, have been carried on in Glasgow.

THE linen manufacture, which began here in the year 1725, was, for a long time, the staple, not only of this city, but of the west of Scotland. This, however, from the predilection for Irish linens, which has all along been entertained, and the rising demand for cotton goods, has not, for this some time bypast, been on the increase, though there is still a very considerable quantity of linens, lawns, cambrics, checks, diapers, &c. made.

IN place of the linen, the cotton manufacture has now become the principal. In order to carry this manufacture through in all its branches, cotton mills*, bleachfields, and printfields have been erected, not only on all the streams in the neighbourhood, but even in situations more remote. And such is the prosperous state of the manufacture, that though the number of these mills have increased greatly of late, they are still unable to supply the necessary quan-

* The most extensive cotton mills in Scotland, belong to David Dale, Esq; an eminent manufacturer in this city. They are situated on the banks of the Clyde in the vicinity of Lanark.

tity of yarn which it requires; so that daily, that article, to a considerable amount, is brought from England. Neither is this trade altogether confined to the workmen in the city, several thousand weavers being employed by the manufacturers in Glasgow, who live in the district of country around, even to the distance of thirty and forty miles.

By a computation which was made in the year 1791, it was thought there were upwards of 15,000 looms employed in this branch; that each loom gave employment to nine persons at an average, in the various stages of the manufacture, including women and children, in all, 135,000 persons; and that each loom, at an average, produced goods to the value of L. 100 per annum, making in whole the sum of L. 1,500,000 sterling. Since then the increase has been very great, but to what extent it is at present carried, it is impossible to determine with any degree of precision, for want of sufficient data. This manufacture is not only important of itself, but is productive of work to many thousands of bleachers, tambourers, calico printers, &c. many of whom being women and children, whose work was formerly unproductive, renders it of still more general importance.

The manufacture of ropes and cordage of all kinds; the making of soap and candles; and the refining of sugar, which appear to have been the first that were begun here, are still carried on to a great extent. There is also a very considerable manufacture of carpets and coarse woollens, for which, few places seem to be better adapted than Glasgow, from its neighbourhood to a country where wool is plentifully raised.

THE Delft ware manufacture was first begun here before it was established in any place in Scotland, in the year

1749. About the year 1770 it was altered into the manufacture of stone or queen's ware; since which time, many improvements have been made, both in its quality, shape, and colour. Egyptian black and brown China ware is also made here in great perfection, noways inferior to any in England. All the coarser kinds of pottery, together with bricks, tiles, &c. are made in abundance.

The inkle manufactory is also carried on in Glasgow to a great extent. It was first introduced about the year 1732*, before any manufactory of the same kind was fixed in any other place in Britain. Hats, to a very considerable amount, are likewise manufactured, not only for home sale, but for exportation to America and the West Indies; together with nun's thread, silk, cotton, and worsted stockings, and gloves of all kinds. During the time of the American trade, large quantities of tobacco were manufactured into snuff, &c. and immense quantities of shoes and saddles, made and exported to that country; for which purpose, very extensive works were erected for tanning leather. These manufactures still continue, though perhaps not to the extent that they did at that time.

* The Dutch before that time, were the only people in possession of these inkle looms, the construction whereof they carefully kept secret. Mr. Alexander Harvie, of this city, was so zealous to introduce them into this country, that he went over to Holland, and in spite of the care and attention which the Dutch paid to concealing the proper methods of carrying on this manufacture, he was so fortunate, as to bring over with him from Haarlem two of their looms, and one of their workmen. This Dutchman remained some years in Glasgow, but upon some disgust he went to Manchester, and instructed the people there in the proper method of carrying on this manufacture.

SEVERAL very extensive breweries, are likewise established here, for ale and porter, large quantities of which used to be exported to Ireland and America; but, so great is the additional increase in the use of malt spirits, that most part of what they now manufacture is consumed at home*.

THE manufacture of bottles or green glass has been long established here, and is still upon the increase. Of late, the manufacture of flint glass is also added, and carried on to an extent and degree of perfection, equalled by no manufactory of the same kind in Scotland.

ANOTHER manufacture Glasgow has to boast of, which is not only superior to any in Scotland, but even in Britain, or perhaps in Europe: It is the art of type founding, carried on by Messrs. Wilsons, in the University.

PRINTING has likewise here attained to great celebrity. That art was first put in practice here about the year 1638, by one George Anderfon, who afterwards settled in Edinburgh. To him succeeded Robert Saunders, in the year 1661, and by him and his son printing was carried on, till about the year 1730; when Robert Urie printed several books in a good taste and manner. He was, however, in a very few years afterwards, outdone in his art by Robert and Andrew Foulis, printers to the University, whose editions of the Greek, the Roman and English classics, are known and admired through all Europe.

THE introduction of the cotton manufacture, and those trades depending upon it has given rise to many new ma-

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* To such an extent does the large brewery at Anderston, erected in the year 1760, carry on business, that nearly one ninth part of the whole excise in Scotland, has been paid by the partners.

nufactures. Amongst these, are the cudbear manufacture, introduced by Mr. George M^cIntosh, a gentleman, whose spirited exertions have been of the greatest service to the manufactures of the country. This was first begun here in the year 1777, and is a manufacture for making a dye-stuff, from a species of *liechen* or rock moss, which is employed chiefly in the woollen and silk manufactures.

THE dying of Turkey red, was likewise introduced by Mr. M^cIntosh, in 1785, who, together with Mr. David Dale, built an extensive dye-house, where cotton is dyed a real Turkey red, equal in beauty and durability to East India colours.

MR. M^cINTOSH carries on another manufacture of a substitute for sugar of lead, in the dying and printing business, which answers completely the whole purposes intended by the use of that article in these branches.

BESIDES these manufactures, the city of Glasgow possesses many others. Here are almost every kind of manufacture in brass and iron, cabinet and upholstery goods, saddlery, and a multitude of others, which it would be equally difficult and uninteresting to enumerate; nor is it possible with any precision to ascertain their extent, so that to offer any thing upon this head, would be mere conjecture, more especially, as they daily increase both in number and extent of business.

FROM an event (the American war) which for a time diminished, and it was feared would ruin the trade of Glasgow, the most solid advantages have arisen to its inhabitants, by their industry being more especially directed than before, to the prosecution of manufactures. The effects of these, which of late years have made prodigious strides, combined with a foreign commerce, again increasing, and conducted in a less hazardous manner than be-

fore, are plainly discernible, in the rapid increase of inhabitants, of new streets, and elegant buildings, which still secure to Glasgow, the appellation of being the richest, as well as the fairest city of the land.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

THE city of Glasgow, like most other places situated on the western side of the island, is more subject to rains than situations either more inland or lying upon the east coast. Taking a period of twenty years, the average quantity that falls here is about 30 inches, as measured by the rain gauge. The air is, however, by no means unhealthy, on the contrary, it is believed that no place, of the same size in Britain, can boast of as many old persons, or of as confined a list of diseases, as the city of Glasgow*.

THE soil in the neighbourhood of the town is various; in some places it is a rich clay, in others, a light sand; towards the north and north-east it is a cold clay, upon a till bottom.

THE principal fossils are coal and freestone. The coal is found in great abundance towards the east, with which the city is supplied at about the rate of 4s. 6d. the 12 cwt. and a very considerable quantity is exported. The value of this article produced yearly from the different mines in the neighbourhood is reckoned at about L.40,000 sterling. The freestone is likewise plentiful, and of a good quality, particularly that dug from the grounds of Robert

* According to the diary of an eminent physician here (Dr. Wright) with which I have been favoured, about one in thirty-two die annually. By an account that was taken up of the inhabitants in 1785, the number of women exceeded the men by 3413.

Crawford, Esq; of **Poffil**, which is more generally used for building in the city, than any other. Clay is also in abundance, which is manufactured into bricks and tiles, &c. There is also some ironstone found generally in thin layers, above the coal or freestone.

AMONGST the many natural advantages which Glasgow enjoys, one is, however, wanting, viz. *good water*, that which is most generally used, being of an indifferent quality. This defect might certainly be easily obviated, from the neighbourhood of the Clyde, which could, at all seasons, afford an abundant supply of excellent water, provided proper means were used to convey it through the different parts of the town. Two methods offer themselves to further this end, 1st, Either to raise a sufficiency of the water of the river, by means of an engine, to a proper height, from which it might be conveyed in pipes, to the different parts of the city; or, 2dly, To carry pipes into the town, from a certain point up the Clyde, which should be higher than the situation of the principal parts of the city. Either of these methods might be adopted; the first would certainly be attended with less expence at the beginning, yet, in a few years, it would undoubtedly, from its nature, exceed the other.

Of late years a great change has taken place in the manners, dress, &c. of the inhabitants of Glasgow, more especially since the rapid rise of the manufactures, which having diffused wealth more generally amongst the people than before, has occasioned a consequent alteration in their dress, furniture, education, and amusements.

THE ENVIRONS OF GLASGOW, &c.

EVEN so late as the beginning of the present century, the environs of this city were almost wholly uninclosed.

Trees and hedges were then in a manner unknown in this quarter, and scanty crops were the only produce of a miserable mode of agriculture.

As the city began to increase in commerce and manufactures, their benign influence gradually diffused itself around. The landholder and the tenant saw a near and ready market for all their commodities; consequently they naturally turned their attention to every method whereby the produce of their farms could be augmented. A new and more skilful mode of husbandry was adopted, the grounds began gradually to be inclosed and planted, and their crops necessarily increased. A consequent accumulation of more wealth, than they formerly possessed, induced them to alter, in some respects, their mode of life. Instead of their former huts, new and neat farm houses arose, interspersed here and there with the more elegant or showy villa of the manufacturer or the merchant.

THE spirit of improvement, once begun, has since been carried on with a degree of ardour and effect, that reflects the highest honour upon the industry and taste of the inhabitants. The environs of Glasgow, therefore, present as rich and diversified a scene of rural beauty, as the vicinity of any city in Britain, whether we consider the many princely seats, the elegant villas, the plantations or well cultivated farms, with which they are adorned, or the happy situation of the ground, calculated in an eminent degree to set out these beauties to the greatest perfection.

NEITHER are these environs alone deserving the attention of the citizen or the stranger; the many objects lying at still greater distances around, cannot fail to attract the eye of taste.

WITH a view of pointing out the most conspicuous of these, we shall describe, in a very cursory manner,

A SHORT TOUR FROM THE CITY, to the celebrated Loch Lomond, Inveraray, &c. returning by the banks of Loch Long, the thriving and manufacturing towns of Greenock, Port-Glasgow, and Paisley.

LEAVING Glasgow at the west, taking the high road to Dumbarton, passing the village of Partick, the river Kelvin, and continuing through a beautiful and well cultivated country, adorned with many handsome seats, enlivened by the neighbourhood of the Clyde, you cross the Great Canal (uniting the eastern and western seas) by a drawbridge, at the distance of about seven miles from Glasgow.

SHORTLY after, you pass *Old Kilpatrick*, a village situated at the beginning of the Roman wall, which extended from this situation on the frith of Clyde, to *Abercorn* on the frith of Forth, a distance of 36 miles and 877 paces. A little farther, and on the very banks of the river, stands the ruins of *Dunglass castle*, a place of some note in the Scottish history. A few miles onwards, alongst a road with prospects highly variegated, you arrive at

DUMBARTON.

THIS town was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1221. It lies on the east side, and near the mouth of the river Leven, which is navigable here for vessels of about 300 tons burden. The glass manufacture is the only one of consequence carried on, which pays near to L. 4,000 yearly to government.

THE castle is the principal object that is interesting to the stranger who visits Dumbarton. It consists of a vast insulated rock, 500 feet in height, divided

into two points at the summit, and inaccessible on all sides except by a very narrow passage, strongly fortified. In the contests betwixt the Scotch and English, when the Edwards thought to have added Scotland to England and Wales, Dumbarton castle was esteemed a fortress of the utmost consequence. It was also the scene of some of the heroic exploits of the gallant Wallace.

PURSUING the rout to Loch Lomond, after crossing the Leven by an elegant bridge, the road runs northward, alongst the vale of that river, exhibiting one of the richest tracts for several miles, any where to be seen; villages, seats, plantations, bleachfields, and printfields, in numerous succession gratify the eye. In this neighbourhood was born the celebrated *Smallet*, well known as a novelist, a poet, and historian; near to the village of Renton a column, with a suitable inscription, is erected to his memory.

FIVE miles from Dumbarton, the first view of Loch Lomond, grouped with islands, and encircled with lofty mountains, begins to open to the eye. As you advance, the scene improves, till at the house of Cameron, situated at its south extremity, the whole beauties of this charming expanse of water are full in view*.

AFTER passing the house of Cameron, the road skirts the western banks of the lake, sometimes losing itself a-

* Loch Lomond, in length from north to south, measures about thirty miles. Towards the southern extremity it is upwards of six miles broad. This breadth gradually contracts as the lake shoots towards the north. The surface of the lake, especially towards the south, is studded with many islands, beautifully crowned with rock and wood in picturesque variety; several of which yield grain, and almost all of them pasturage for black cattle, sheep and deer.

mongst the natural woods that clothe the brow of the mountains, at other times emerging into a more free space, thereby presenting, in succession, a variety of scenes and views of the lake, islands, and adjacent seats, highly captivating and delightful. Thus the road continues to *Lufs*, a small village, charmingly situated.

FROM *Lufs*, the road still verges along the side of the lake, which now diminishes in breadth very rapidly, while the adjacent hills are higher, more picturesque, and magnificent, than those farther to the south. Passing the water of *Uglas*, which discharges itself into the lake, and continuing the route along the banks for several miles, the highway suddenly ascends to the top of a lofty promontory, projecting very considerably into the lake, called the Point of *Firkin*. Although the ascent is difficult, abrupt and tedious, yet the view from the summit, to every admirer of nature, amply repays the labour attending it. From this eminence, the whole expanse of the lake, diversified with its numerous islands, is displayed to the eye. The shores, in some places, appear abrupt and precipitous, in other situations they are covered with copeswood, interspersed with fields of corn and the houses of the inhabitants.

NEARLY opposite, is the lofty mountain of *Ben Lomond*, the most western of the *Grampians*, which of itself, without any concurring object, is sufficiently picturesque and interesting. Aided, however, by the lake and surrounding scenery, we will venture to say, that few views any where to be met with can compete with that from the Point of *Firkin*.

FOLLOWING the line of road, you at length arrive at the inn of *Tarbert*, separated only from the base of *Ben Lomond* by the breadth of the lake, which in this place

scarcely exceeds a mile.—We cannot pass Tarbert without inserting the following BEAUTIFUL VERSES upon BEN LOMOND, written upon a pane of glass in a window of that inn some years ago, by an English gentleman.

STRANGER! if o'er this pane of glass perchance
 Thy roving eye should cast a casual glance:
 If taste for grandeur, and the dread sublime,
 Prompt thee BEN LOMOND's fearful height to climb:
 Here gaze attentive, nor with scorn refuse,
 The friendly rhyming of a tavern muse.
 For thee that muse this rude inscription plann'd,
 Prompted for thee her humble poet's hand.
 Heed thou the poet; he thy steps shall lead;
 Safe o'er yon tow'ring hill's aspiring head;
 Attentive then to this informing lay,
 Read how he dictates, as he points the way.
 Trust not at first a quick advent'rous pace,
 SIX MILES its top points, gradual from the base:
 Up the high rise with panting haste I pass'd,
 And gain'd the long laborious steep at last.
 More prudent thou, when once you pass the deep,
 With measur'd pace ascend the lengthen'd steep.
 Oft stay thy steps, oft taste the CORDIAL DROP,
 And rest, oh rest, long, long, upon the top.
 Here hail the breezes, nor with toilsome haste,
 Down the rough slope thy precious vigour waste:
 So shall thy wond'ring sight at once survey,
 Vales, lakes, woods, mountains, islands, rocks and seas;
 Huge hills, that heap'd in crowded order stand,
 Stretch'd o'er the northern and the western land;
 Vast lumpy groups, while Ben, who often shrouds
 His loftier summit in a veil of clouds,
 High o'er the rest displays superior state,
 In proud pre-eminence sublimely great.
 One side, all awful to the gazing eye,
 Presents a steep THREE HUNDRED FATHOMS high.

The scene tremendous, shocks the startled sense,
 With all the pomp of dread magnificence :
 All these and more, shalt thou transported see,
 And own a faithful monitor in me.

TAKING a farewell at Tarbert of Loch Lomond, we arrive at *Arroquhar*, about a mile distant, formerly the seat of the chief of the M'Farlanes, a powerful clan in this part of the country. It is situated near the head of Loch Long, an arm of the sea branching from the frith of Clyde.

FROM this stage the road to Inveraray proceeds round the head of Loch Long, through the gloomy vale of Glencroe and Kinlafs.

INVERARAY,

the capital of Argyleshire, is situated on the banks of Loch Fine, at the distance of about thirty miles from Arroquhar, betwixt which there is another stage called *Cairndow*, to the westward of the valley of Kinlafs. It contains about 1100 inhabitants, has some manufactures of linens and woollens, and possesses some small import and export trade. Its chief ornaments are the beautiful castle of Inveraray, the seat of the Duke of Argyle, and the extensive plantations and policy around, which have been long and deservedly admired.

RETURNING to Arroquhar, and coasting southwards the banks of Loch Long, after passing in view of Ardgarton on the opposite side, a beautiful seat, the property of General Campbell of Strachur—that rugged and lofty chain of hills called Argyle's Bowling-green—the mouth of Loch Goyle and Castle Carrick, an ancient hunting seat of the Kings of Scotland, on the same shore,—the road leaves Loch Long at Finard, and runs verging upon the banks of the Gair Loch, another lake communi-

eating with the Clyde, till it arrives at Ardincaple, the elegant seat of Lord Frederick Campbell. On the opposite bank of the loch stands Roseneath, the property of the Duke of Argyle, amidst thriving plantations.

A LITTLE farther on is *Helensburgh*, a small village, much frequented for sea bathing; from whence there is an easy communication by water, with

GREENOCK,

a maritime and commercial town of great trade, situated in the shire of Renfrew, towards its northwest extremity. It is a burgh of barony, and consists of the old and new parishes, in which are contained upwards of 15,000 souls. It has also some manufactures, and considerable attention is here paid to the fishery, which accordingly is attended with proportionate success.—Proceeding two miles up the Clyde, we fall in with

NEW PORT-GLASGOW*,

another commercial town in the county of Renfrew, which owes its rise to the city of Glasgow, to whose vessels it serves as a haven. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and is governed by two Bailies, one chosen by the feuers of the town, the other nominated by the Town Council of Glasgow, superiors of the burgh. The head Custom-house for the river Clyde is stationed here, upon which the other ports of the river depend.

FROM Port-Glasgow, coasting the river upwards, the road passes a number of fine seats, and an ornamented and well cultivated country. About the middle of the distance betwixt Greenock and Glasgow upon this road,

*The lands whereon this town is now built were feued by the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, from Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, in the year 1668. In the historical narrative another date has been inadvertently stated.

is the inn of Bishopton, nearly opposite to Dumbarton, upon the north side of the Clyde, of which, and the whole course of the winding Leven, its rich banks, and a magnificent back ground, it commands a charming prospect.—From Bishopton, turning more to the right, through a level and well cultivated country, you arrive at

PAISLEY,

another town which graces the shire of Renfrew, eminent for manufactures, the value of which is reckoned annually at about L.700,000 sterling. It is a burgh of barony, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Its manufactures are of gauzes, thread, cottons, ribbons, incle, leather, soap, candles, distilled and brewed liquors, &c.

FROM Paisley to Glasgow a continued succession of splendid seats, rich and cultivated farms, and a crowded population gratify the eye. About one mile and a half from Paisley, and to the right of this road, stands in view the venerable ruins of *Cruickstone Castle*, noted for the residence of the unfortunate Mary Stewart, during the period of Darnley's courtship. Here the yew tree still stands that witnessed their fond endearments, and which, at the time when love engrossed the thoughts of Mary, she had impressed upon her coins.



